

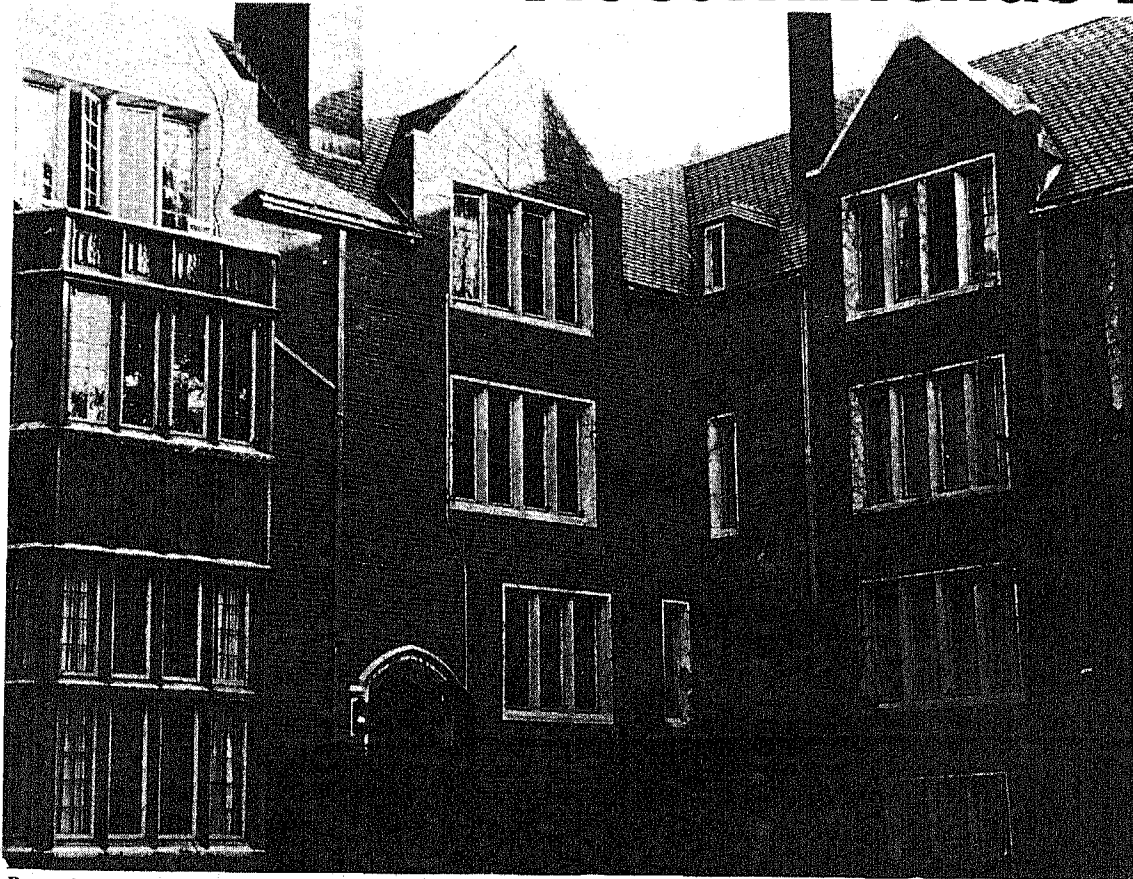
The TRINITY TRIPOD

Vol. LXXXI, Issue 10

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

November 23, 1982

Committee Recommends Abolition Of Frats



By excluding women from Ogilby Hall, Trinity may be in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended
photo by Sue Stanczyk

by Mary Ann Corderman

Last Friday, the Committee on the Fraternity System and Its Alternatives issued its report, unanimously recommending that the fraternity system at Trinity College be phased out over the next three years. "All rushing and pledging should be suspended forthwith," the report stated. "Property now owned by fraternities should be acquired, as made available by its owners, by purchase or gift and converted to all-college uses for living quarters, meeting rooms and such other functions as serve the best interests of the College."

This recommendation is the result of nearly a year of study and deliberation by a seven person committee, consisting of both students and faculty. The original motion for establishment of such a committee was delivered by Samuel Kassow, Associate Professor of History, at the Faculty meeting of May 12, 1982. At that meeting Professor Kassow moved "that the Faculty appoint a committee to report to the Faculty on the question of replacing the

Trinity fraternity system with a network of 'houses' open to all students."

On December 14, 1981 the Committee held its initial meeting and henceforth met 25 times to clarify the charge to the Committee, to plan and to monitor procedures for gathering data, to discuss the data gathered and to prepare its Report. In addition, individual committee members interviewed randomly selected students using questionnaires they had designed specifically for this purpose; two additional questionnaires were also prepared and distributed, one to property-owning fraternities and one to the Faculty. Finally, this fall the Committee held one open meeting with students and one with the Faculty.

Throughout the study, the Committee sought to address such issues as: 1) the historical role of fraternities at Trinity; 2) how fraternity members can be distinguished from non-fraternity members; 3) the effect of fraternities on their members and on non-members; 4) what should be in principle and what is in fact, the relationship between the College as an institution and the fraternities, each one being a separate, free-standing corporation; 5) the effect of the fraternity system, if any, on the "institutional habits" of the College; and 6) whether or not the fraternity system itself can and should be significantly changed or whether it should be replaced.

When discussing the relationship between the College and the fraternities, the Committee

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The full text of the Committee's Report appears on pages 10-13.

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Other Colleges Face Fraternal Question

by Steve Klots

Since Trinity's movement to co-education began in 1969, the college has been struggling with the issue as it applies to fraternities. Last Friday's report by the faculty fraternity study committee is another moment in this sequence of events. Other former all-male colleges have struggled with this same issue; they have had protests by the faculty, divided opinions among the students, and sometimes, drastic action by the administration. A look at three schools — Amherst, Dartmouth, and Hamilton, all who faced this problem — shows three different ways by which they have dealt with the question.

All fraternities at Amherst are co-educational and have been so since the college's Board of Trustees mandated that change. Irwin Nessbaun, dean of students at Amherst, said, "Some of the fraternities had complied with the request before it became an official mandate. Some waited until the college officially required it. Some saw the handwriting on the wall and did so before official notification."

As to whether the college is happy with the effects of the decision, Nessbaun responded, "Extremely. A good percentage of the students are happy with the end result." He added, however, that, "The role of fraternities is pretty

much the same. They are the main area for social life as far as partying goes on the campus, and that did not change with the co-education issue."

Nessbaun felt that the main benefit had been found in housing. "All students are entitled to reside in all college housing. Nothing is restricted at this point." This demonstrates one big difference between Amherst and Trinity: all the fraternity houses at Amherst are owned by the college. Hence, the administration is able to wield a greater amount of control over the organizations.

He also felt that there were other benefits from the change. "I think that some of the behavior and some of the ways that students relate to each other have changed positively since the fraternities became co-educational." He added that not all students felt that sexism had disappeared completely from the fraternities.

Dartmouth College has also been faced with this question since it went co-educational and it has responded by writing a fraternity constitution, to which all fraternities must adhere, and a fraternity board of overseers. Dartmouth has 27 fraternities, five of which are single sex, and five sororities.

Lee Levison of the Dean of the College office at Dartmouth and formerly of the Dean's office at Trinity, said, "The college is currently analyzing its total residential policy, with an eye to improving quality of life in all residential areas. Fraternities, of the twenty-odd houses that we do have, will be looked at just as dormitories. We'll have to see how they can be improved to enhance the quality of life at the college."

He said that the fraternity system at Dartmouth had been evolving ever since a motion was made within the faculty in 1978 to

close fraternities, a situation similar to what has just occurred at Trinity. According to Levison, it was the response to this motion that caused the college to write the fraternity constitution and create the board of overseers. Alumni, administrators, former trustees, and undergraduates comprise the board, which evaluates each house on a yearly basis. The board then makes a recommendation to the Dean of the College, the office responsible for the overseeing of fraternities and sororities at Dartmouth. Levison said, "The evaluation has certainly increased the accountability of the fraternities."

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IDP Offers Student Options

by Joy Koscielniak

Since 1973, Trinity has offered an Individualized Degree Program which allows students who are older than twenty-two to earn degrees at the College.

Many options are open to IDP students. They may choose to take courses on a part-time or a full-time basis. They may also choose between regular classes on campus or study units. Study units, taken mostly by part time students, usually include a number of books to be read and a set of assignments to be completed and are developed by a member of the Trinity faculty. The study unit usually includes the same requirements set for regular students who are enrolled in that course, but, in addition, they require regular consultation with a faculty member. These study units, which are offered extensively in the social sciences, are

not generally available in the sciences, languages or in fine arts, however. There are some 203 study units currently being offered to IDP students.

The IDP student is also required, in addition to the requirements for his or her major, to complete a special IDP project. This project consists of a task or series of tasks designed by the student with the guidance of a faculty member. It can range from a thesis to a laboratory experiment, and it may or may not be done in the student's major field. The main purpose of this project is to relate the student's life experiences to his or her academic preparation. It is considered the equivalent of a semester's work.

There is not a "typical" IDP student, though all of these students do have one thing in common: they are all highly

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Changing Of The Guard

The Editorial Board of the *Tripod* for the spring term 1983 was announced Sunday after the staff elections. In the Editor position will be Floyd Higgins, who this semester brought the Arts and Entertainment section out into the open. Steve Klots garnered the Managing Editor position with one Contributing Editorship under his belt.

Elaine Stampul moved from her current position as Announcements Editor to News Editor, while Jennifer Wolfe won the position of Arts and Entertainment Editor from 3,000 miles away. She will return from England in December to resume the position which she held last spring.

Steve Gellman remains in Sports hoping that he will better Nick Noble's record at the "First Desk on the Right." The position of Associate Sports Editor was filled by Elizabeth Sobkov, and Doug Gass will field the Features department.

Contributing Editors include Robin Fins, Amy Johnson, and Joy Koscielniak. Present columnist Peter Stinson will continue working "Beyond the Long Walk," now as a Contributing Editor, but from Norwich, England. Jonathan Miller remains at the desperately devoted position of Copy Editor. Ian McFarland joins Jon and will continue to report on campus news.

Caroline Coco opted to remain as the red pen holder and Business Manager, while Ann Kezer, as Circulation Manager, will continue to see that subscriptions are sent out promptly.

As of Sunday, there were no people to fill the following positions: Hartford/Regional Editor, Announcements Editor, Photography Editor, and Advertising Manager.

Finally, due to popular demand by the Trinity Community it was announced that the *Tripod* would give birth to a new section in order to keep pace with the times. The "Brooke Shields Editors" will be Krister Johnson and Ian McFarland with assistance by former *Tripod* Editor and present Associated Press Stringer Joe McAleer.

Announcements

AIESEC

The weekly meetings of AIESEC are on Tuesday nights at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Activities Room (Room 11) in the basement of Mather.

Amnesty International

There will be a meeting of Amnesty International every Monday evening at 8:00 p.m. in the Student Activities Room in Mather basement. All interested people are invited to attend. For further information, call 246-3159.

Consortium Courses

The list of courses that will be offered in the spring semester at the colleges belonging to the Hartford consortium of colleges has just been published. Over 500 courses at the University of Hartford, Saint Joseph College, Hartford College for Women, Saint Thomas Seminary, and the School of the Hartford Ballet, are open to Trinity students. Registration for courses at consortium colleges will take place on December 6 and 7. The course lists are available at the Registrar's Office, Seabury Hall. Copies may also be obtained by calling the consortium office at 236-1203.

Trinity students need permission of faculty advisors to take a course at another college. Credit is given as if the course were taken at Trinity. No extra charge is made for these courses. There is a shuttle bus which leaves Trinity every hour en route to other member schools. About 500 students in the consortium schools cross-register every year.

English Club

The English Club wants YOU to enjoy a holiday classic. We are organizing a bus to the Bushnell for the Hartford Ballet's rendition of "The Nutcracker" on December 16, 1982. The performance begins at 8:15 p.m. Tickets should be reserved as soon as possible by calling Carol at 249-6977 or dropping a line to box 1489.

Financial Aid Applications

Materials are now available for second semester financial aid applications. Students who are requesting aid for the first time should pick up the materials in the Financial Aid Office. Deadline for completed applications is December 10.

On-Campus Jobs

The Library needs students to fill several openings during 8:30-4:30 hours. Contact Mrs. Houston at the Circulation Desk.

The Admissions Office is looking for an office aid and tourguide to begin working sometime after Thanksgiving through Christmas break. Local student ideal. Contact Larry Dow in Admissions.

Psychology Lab needs Animal Caretaker for second semester. \$3.75/hr. Prefer sophomore or junior with experience handling

animals. Dependability and ability to handle emergencies a must. Contact Professor Kirkland in Psych Dept.

Foreign Study Information Durham University

Study for one's junior year at Durham University in England is one of the outstanding foreign study opportunities available to Trinity College students. Anyone interested is encouraged to read the material in the maroon binder in the Office of Foreign Study Advising (Williams 118) before Christmas vacation. Application must be made by the end of January 1983 for the 1983-84 academic year (only full-year enrollment is accepted).

University of East Anglia

Trinity's exchange with the University of East Anglia allows the submission of several applications to East Anglia each year on a "guaranteed acceptance" basis. That is, those chosen for the exchange at Trinity College are automatically accepted at the University of East Anglia. Others may be nominated over and above this quota. Information on the exchange with the University of East Anglia is available in the Office of Foreign Study Advising. Applications should be submitted well before the end of February 1983.

London School Of Economics

Students interested in studying at the London School of Economics for their full junior year may do so by applying through Beaver/CCEA or directly. Applications ought to be submitted before the end of January 1983 in order to study for the full year 1983-84. Please see Mrs. Noonan in the Office of Foreign Study Advising (Williams 118) for Beaver/CCEA applications or information on applying directly to the LSE.

IFC Escorts

The Fraternity Escort system leaves the circulation desk of the Library at 10 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 midnight Sunday through Thursday evenings. The IFC urges all students to utilize the service.

The Ivy

Do you have any pictures you'd like to see in the yearbook? If so, submit them to the Ivy (box 3028) along with your name and box number. Color and black and white are acceptable, photos taken with a 35mm camera are preferable.

Lectures Indian Culture

Professor Balwand Gargi, an Indian playwright, director and critic, will give a lecture and slide presentation on "Religion and Indian Folk Theatre" at Trinity on Tuesday, November 30 at 4:00 p.m. in the McCook Auditorium. The event, sponsored by Trinity's Intercultural Studies Program, is free and open to the public.

Solar Energy

Joel Gordes, noted state solar expert, will give a lecture/slide show on "Solar Energy: The Future in Connecticut" on Tuesday, November 30, at 7:30 p.m. in McCook. The event is sponsored by ConnPIRG and is free. Refreshments will be provided. For more information, call 247-2735.

Lesbian Collective

Do you think that by remaining silent you are protecting yourself? Your silence or denial is hurting yourself and all other lesbians. Don't hide in a corner. Join the Lesbian Collective.

If you can't deal with your sexuality, you can't deal with yourself. And if you can't deal with yourself, what can you deal with?

Call the Women's Center (527-3151, ext. 459) for meeting times. Don't let your people down.

Newman Club

The Newman Club Bible Study will be on Tuesday, November 23 at 7:00 p.m. in the Committee Room of Mather. The topic of discussion will be Luke 16:1-13.

Outing Club

Feel like getting off campus and out of the city for a change? Come join the Trinity Outing Club with our variety of events happening throughout the semester. Meetings are every Thursday night at 7:30 in Alumni Lounge. Our membership fee is only \$2.00 and equipment is available for member use. Non-members can rent equipment through the Outing Club. Come have a great time with us!

For more information on the Outing Club's next event contact Box 8000 or call 246-9405.

Poinsettia Sale

The Trinity Ski Team has made special arrangements with a wholesale nursery to handle its Christmas Poinsettias in the Greater Hartford Area. These plants will average 13"-15" in height, will have 3 beautiful blossoms, and come in your choice of red, white, or pink. You'll see similar plants in the florist shops selling for \$9 or \$10, but we have been able to keep the cost down to just \$8.00 each. Moreover, we'll deliver them right to your door at no extra charge.

Please contact a ski team member or John Simons at 249-4605 if you are interested in purchasing a poinsettia.

RAT Is Back

Recycling At Trinity will be starting up soon, so save your newspapers and magazines. If anyone is interested in being a RAT dorm coordinator, or helping in any other way, please contact ConnPIRG, Box 6000. Save your Tripods too!

Residential Contracts

December 1st is the deadline for renewing Fall Term only Residential Contracts and for withdrawing from Spring Term Contracts without certain penalties. Be certain to contact the Office of Residential Services as soon as possible if you need to renew or withdraw from your Residential Contract.

Rugby Club

Interested in playing rugby? There will be an organizational meeting at 8:00 p.m. on December 1 in Alumni Lounge. Attendance is required if you want to play.

Ski Trip

Enjoy an adventure packed week of skiing in New Hampshire's White Mountains! 5 days and nights, January 9-14, include: skiing at your choice of 4 excellent ski slopes, nightly parties thrown by the hotel, company of hundreds of other college students, and much more. Open to all members of the Trinity community and their guests. For further information, write to box 8000 or call Glen D'Abate at 246-9405.

Women's Center

The Trinity Women's Center
Third Floor, Mather Campus Center
Box 1385
Ext. 459

Hours:
Sunday -- 6-10 p.m.
Monday -- 1-5, 5-9 p.m.
Tuesday -- 9-11 a.m., 12-5, 8-10 p.m.
Wednesday -- 2-10 p.m.
Thursday -- 9-11 a.m., 12-4, 7-9 p.m.
Friday -- 10-5 p.m.

The Center provides a referral service, library of resources on women, speakers for classes, dorms, meeting space, study area, kitchen facilities, contacts with other women's groups, internship opportunities, and a friendly, supportive atmosphere. The Trinity Women's Center is open to all members of the Trinity community. The Trinity Women's Center

sponsors workshops, concerts, lectures, collectives, support groups, films, dances/parties, exhibits, and discussions. The Trinity Women's Center is a resource open to you. If you have any questions, please come up or call.

Lunch Series

Today, November 23 at 12:00 p.m., the Women's Center Lunch Series will be "Pot Luck." The Center will be open every Tuesday from noon until 1:30 p.m. so bring your lunch and join us. Next week Barbara Sicherman of the American Studies Department will speak on "Notable American Women: Defining (Public) Achievement for Women."

Word Processing Committee

President English has appointed a group of faculty, administrators and staff members to a Word Processing Study Committee for the purpose of advising on appropriate action to be taken to implement word processing more fully at Trinity in the future. The Committee consists of the following persons: Francine Breton and Alfred Burfeind of the Development Office, Marcia Phelan of the Treasurer's Office, Joan Roberts and August Sapega from the Engineering Department and Academic Computing and Word Processing, Edward Sloan of the History Department, Diane Zannoni of the Economics Department, and Robbins Winslow from Administrative Computing. The Committee will be seeking input from members of the College community during November and/or early December.

The TRINITY TRIPOD Vol. LXXXI, Issue 10 November 23, 1982

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There is a house on Vernon Street which houses six Trinity students who have gotten together in order to share a common interest, to promote an increased sense of understanding, and to serve the surrounding community. The six are specially selected from a limited pool of applicants. They are interviewed, questioned and judged. Those who survive the process have been chosen for their talent, compassion, prowess, and ability to maintain and defend those principles encouraged by a proper upbringing. These six students are members of a restricted organization. And the faculty and administration think they're the greatest thing since ice cream. These are the Writing Center tutors. Their hours are Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. til 4 p.m., and 6 p.m. til 8 p.m. on Tuesdays & Thursdays. The English Department is in no danger of closing.

Study Reveals Differences In Post-Grad Success

by David Sagers

For most Trinity students graduation is a matter of accumulating the necessary number of credits and working toward a major. Not a lot of thought is given to what will happen after you are no longer leading a coddled college life. Once graduation is a memory, however, there seems to be a chaotic void beckoning to entangle the student in a mass of resumes, job applications, aptitude tests and graduate school applications. The task of getting into the job or school you want is indeed formidable, so it only seems natural to enlist the help of some people who have been through the post-graduate period to discover why they have or have not attained their goals.

There are varying degrees of post-graduate success, but the only important scale of success is achievement as measured against personal goals. Tom Hefferon, SGA President at Trinity his senior year, discovered rather quickly what he was looking for. A political science major and a veteran of numerous student government committees, he also held an internship at the State Capitol his junior year. He had an interest in government and organizational matters.

As a result, when a recruiter from HART (Hartford Area Rally Together) came to the Trinity campus last spring, Hefferon set up an interview through the Career Counseling Office and accepted a job offer. Now he is a community organizer for HART and sets up meetings for Hartford's South End residents on such issues as crime, jobs, taxes and housing. He identifies the issues, plans the itinerary and lets the residents carry on the discussion.

Tom admits that his case is unusual. First, he was able to stay in the Hartford area (he lives only two and a half blocks from the Trinity campus). Second, most graduates have to wait before receiving a job offer. Finally, (and most importantly according to Tom) he was able to get the job he wanted. Tom states that unless you know what you want, you should not go straight into a job, or you'll start to hate it. As far as the Career Counseling Office is concerned, the interview system is a good idea. He added that last year there were only the "standard complaints." Although not everyone knows what he wants to do, it is comforting to know that he or she might discover it this easily.

The next person contacted about his present situation was Jim Pomeroy, another former SGA President. Like most of his fellow graduates, he spent the summer of 1981 resting and began looking for a job in the fall. He had an interview with Shipman and Goodwin, a law firm in Hartford. He now works for them as a paralegal, taking care of settlements and negotiations. This, however, is only a prelude to his application to a number of law schools.

Although he majored in history, Jim is not certain what he will do for the rest of his life. He knew he wanted to take time off after graduation because he felt it would be his last opportunity for a while to go for more than a week without working. As a result, he did not rely on the interview system offered by the Career Counseling Office. Although he does not think that anyone should ignore Career Counseling, his "pearl of wisdom" to all graduates is to take time off.

Unfortunately, quick success for today's college graduate is rare; many graduates have to wait a while before they can find a job. Brenda Erie, Class of 1982, says that it is a bad time of the year for hiring because no one leaves a job until around Christmas time. While she looks for other jobs, she is a waitress at the University Club in Hartford. She feels that her liberal arts degree hurts her, since people with specialized degrees from less prestigious colleges have gotten jobs from which she was rejected.

Her summary of the situation is that "you have to know somebody." Although she used the Career Counseling Office to set up interviews, she was rejected by Aetna and Connecticut Mutual Life. Even the *Hartford Courant*,

which sponsored an internship in which Erie participated, was not hiring. This internship helped her interest in journalism grow, but the popularity of cable television is hurting newspapers.

Like her roommate Brenda, Leila Gordon was a political science major who could not find the right job. She has been submitting job applications while working in a store in Hartford, a job she recently quit. Unfortunately, no new job offer has come, and she was rejected from the law school she wanted to attend. She has an interest in law, and may work as a paralegal for her father, who is a lawyer in Philadelphia, a move she may have to make.

Leila feels that the Career Counseling Office is good at getting interviews, but that area job

listing are not helpful. In addition, she feels the need for more "personalism" in resume instruction because "you have to look good on paper." Personnel directors may like you, but connections and a serious attitude toward interviews are more important. Leila admits that she was not ready to settle into the working grind and that she should have used Trinity's career help better. In fact, she tells Trinity students "not to do what I have done."

The range of situations in which graduates find themselves is extremely broad, but good fortune and a serious attitude seem to be constant factors in success. Unfortunately, the job market is rather tight, and a graduate just has to wait until the right job comes along.

Individualized Degree Program Allows Flexibility For The Older Student

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motivated. At this time, IDP students range in age from twenty-two to seventy-one and are working toward degrees in various majors, such as classics or theatre arts.

There is a wide spectrum of goals of different IDP students, ranging from just curiosity to the need for a degree for occupational purposes. Some who have had no college experiences before IDP, about 25-30 percent of those in the program, are studying for their degree for occupational purposes. They feel that a degree is necessary to aid them in climbing the job ladder or competing in the job market. Some people desire a change in occupation which necessitates an undergraduate degree. Some are studying because, as one theatre arts major in the program explains, "You go to school so that you can become less ignorant. I'm studying theatre arts because I just didn't want to be a dilettante where the theatre was concerned."

The remaining 70-75 who have had at least some college experience also differ in their purposes for returning to school. Some just need to complete a few required undergraduate courses before they can go on to graduate school. Some would like a change in career, and another degree serves as the means to that new career. Others are returning to finish their degree after dropping out.

At the outset of the program in 1973, there was concern among the faculty that IDP students would not live up to the high standards that are set for regular students. However, because of the very high standards set for admission to the IDP, the students in the program are just as motivated, if not more so than regular students. As Louise Fisher, Director of the IDP, points out, "They're here because they want to be here." They have experienced the real world and know what they have to do to get ahead. In this situation, an IDP student can add different perspectives to classroom discussion, and in doing so, opens up a new channel which a student between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two might not have realized.

The admissions process of the IDP is somewhat similar to that of the regular undergraduate program, but encompasses much more. The students who are applying for admission must first meet with Louise Fisher to see whether or not Trinity offers the kind of education he or she is

undergraduates) is charged two-thirds of what the normal tuition is. If the student wishes to take regular classes, tuition is proportional to what a regular undergraduate would pay. All such IDP students generally have access to all campus facilities except dormitories.

The IDP offers a great deal of flexibility in obtaining a degree because of the concept of study units. Perhaps that is why it is so conducive to those who are working full-time while also studying for a degree. If, however, for some reason a student has a problem, there is a support system built into the program which includes advisors who help up to twelve individual students in choosing courses or just in coping with the difficulties of returning to school. The students get as much individual attention as they seek from professors or advisors.

Because of the growing popularity of the program over the past ten years, the trustees of the College recently urged the expansion of the program by the 1984-85 academic year from the one hundred current students to twice that number. The popularity of the program is based not only upon the popularity of the students themselves but upon the diversity which it brings to the Trinity campus.

looking for. An application is then given to those who are interested in what the school has to offer and who know that they can get exactly what they want by obtaining a degree here. The application consists of a prospective student's prior academic records, a five to eight page typewritten essay on his or her personal background, including personal goals and involvement in the community. Also, two personal recommendations must be submitted. They need not be recommendations from teachers, however, but they must show that the prospective student is highly motivated and capable of completing a rigorous course of studies.

An interview with a faculty admissions subcommittee is arranged upon completion of the application. This subcommittee consists of four members of the Trinity faculty, as well as the program director. The student is usually contacted within six weeks as to whether he or she has been accepted into the program. Because of the presence of study units, applications may be submitted at any time during the year. A student who takes advantage of study units rather than regular classroom instruction (because he or she is not using campus facilities as much as other



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is really appreciated.**



United Way
of the Capital Area



Louise Fisher, Director of the IDP, assists older students in pursuit of the liberal arts degree

Palestine Issue: Topic Of Profs' Debate

by Mark Kraft

"Peace will not be achieved through a piece of paper, but will be a long process," agreed Professors Samuel Kassow and Kim Steele discussing the topic "Israel and Palestine: The Way Forward," at a debate sponsored by the Trinity Hillel last Thursday night.

Speaking first, Kassow pointed to the 10 million Germans, 5 million Poles, 700,000 Yugoslavs and 50-70 million Pakistanis as examples of refugees created by twentieth century wars. Given these statistics, he questioned why it has been only the million or so Palestinians created by the Arab-Israeli Wars which have come to symbolize man's inhumanity to man. "The real issue," he said, "is not the injustice done to the Palestinians, but the world's inability to accept Jews."

Steele believes that the Palestinian people are suffering as a result of fifty years of political intransigence, but he maintained that if the Palestinians can develop a leadership willing to recognize Israel, they will be surprised at her willingness to compromise. "What other nation would have given away all of its oil supplies to secure peace, as Israel did when she gave back the Sinai Desert to Egypt," he said.

Although Steele agreed that the Palestinians must come to recognize Israel, he stressed that Israel must also recognize the Palestinians as a national entity. There must be peace "in which each side recognizes the legitimacy in the claims of its opponent," he stated.

Steele sees the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon (which destroyed the most effective Palestinian military body threatening Israel) as a preparatory move by the Israeli government for peace. "If you go to the bargaining table," he said, "you take as much as you can."

One major point of controversy between Kassow and Steele was the issue of the Palestinians living on the Israeli occupied West Bank. Kassow argued that, given Israel's security problems, the occupation is one of the most benign in the history of mankind. In addition, he pointed out that the Palestinians living in this territory have more rights than the Arabs of any other country. In response, Steele stated that atrocities in other countries were not legitimate grounds for justifying an occupation. "The law of war says you take what you want, but the law of peace says that these people have rights."



"Tired liberal" Ronald K. Goodenow offers insightful perspective on American involvement in Viet Nam

photo by Sue Stanczyk

Dartmouth Kept Fraternities While Williams Banned Them

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The possibility of further changes does still exist. Levison said, "We're taking steps to intensity changes, but most of them come from within the system. There may have to be changes within the system to more accurately reflect what the college is like in 1982 rather than what it was in the 1960's in an all-male environment." He added, however, "I do not see on the horizon any movement to abolish fraternities. A statement made by the President (of the college) holds that our goal is a healthy system."

At Hamilton, the issue has been prevalent ever since that college absorbed neighboring Kirkland College in 1978. Although the system is smaller at Hamilton than at Dartmouth—only 8 fraternities and 1 sorority—the college undertook a major reappraisal of the fraternities as a whole about two years ago. One of the fraternities has already gone co-ed, and it remains the only one. Jane Jervis, Dean of Students at Hamilton, said the school was faced with a choice between abolition, co-education, or undisturbed existence. She said, "The decision was made that because they were discriminatory and self-selecting bodies that were not available to the entire student body, Hamilton College should extricate itself from its involvement in the management and support of the fraternities. So that in

the past Hamilton had been collecting money for them and performing maintenance of the buildings, and providing real tangible support for the fraternities, but that was to be discontinued. The fraternities were to be allowed to continue to exist so long as they did no harm. We are treating them as independent, off-campus, private organizations."

This new policy has met with mixed reaction according to Jervis. "I guess people who very strongly favor the fraternities consider this new policy to be hostile to the fraternities, and people who are very strongly against them consider this policy to be too tolerant of the fraternities. So in a way, this policy doesn't please many people, because people on both sides feel it is an improper policy."

Jervis felt that there would be no movement to abolish fraternities by the students, of whom nearly 25 percent belong to fraternities or sorority. "I think there's a strong feeling on this campus that it's okay to have fraternities

around as an option, but that they should be kept in proportion socially with the rest of the campus. There were times in the past when they controlled almost all the social life on campus."

The sole sorority at Hamilton was formed only at the end of last year. According to Jervis, this new organization was treated in the same manner as any fraternity: they were never recognized as an official campus group. "As far as we're concerned," said Jervis, "it's all right for them to exist, as long as they behave themselves."

Thus each school has dealt with the question in a different manner, all of them choosing to keep the fraternity presence on campus, however. The individual make-up of the college frequently determined the exact nature of the response. As Amherst has more control over the fraternities due to its ownership of the houses, it was able to hand down a more radical policy. What Trinity's new policy will be, if there is to be one, will probably depend on similar factors.

Goodenow Documents Vietnamese Immigration

by Ian McFarland

"Like a lot of tired liberals from the sixties and seventies, I had forgotten about the war in Vietnam," said Professor Ronald K. Goodenow in the Watkinson Library last Thursday evening. Goodenow spoke on the topic "Inside Camp Pendleton, 1975: Documenting the Vietnamese Immigration, with Reflections on the Vietnam War" at the Library's second Open House this year.

While teaching at the University of San Diego, Dr. Goodenow was able to study the processing of Vietnamese refugees as they passed through Camp Pendleton, a Marine training base north of San Diego, on the way to resettlement in the U.S. Recently, Goodenow donated the many taped interviews he conducted at Camp Pendleton to the Watkinson Library in order to assure their safety and to make them more easily accessible to interested scholars.

Goodenow noted that the refugees at Camp Pendleton were largely upper-middle class Vietnamese, most of whom had worked extensively with Americans in Vietnam and knew at least some

English. Rural Vietnamese who had less exposure to American culture were put in less conspicuous places, like the Indian Town Gap facility, Goodenow said.

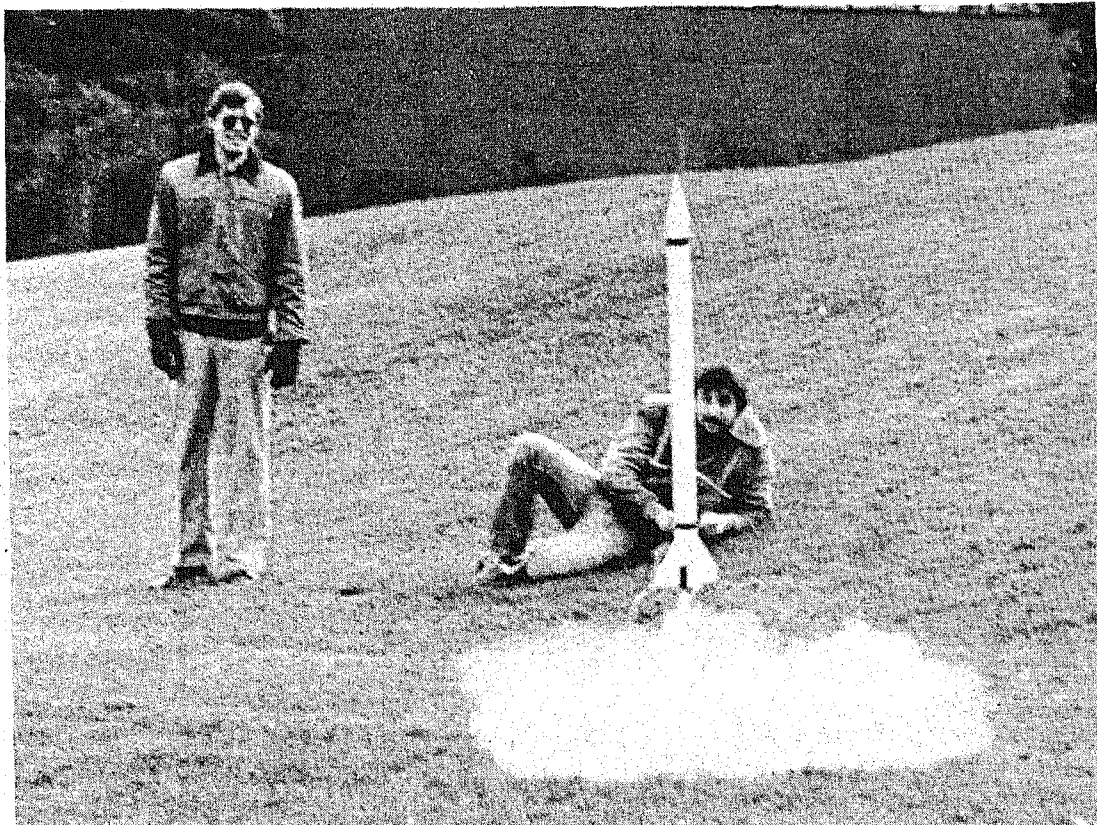
Although most of the Vietnamese Goodenow interviewed looked forward to their future life in America, there was a substantial number — primarily those who still had family living in Vietnam — who regretted their decision to leave. Eventually, 1600 such refugees chose to be repatriated.

Goodenow also reported that many refugees felt considerable resentment toward their American employers, both civilian and military, for their treatment of Vietnamese. Many Vietnamese employees of American firms had been given only fifteen minutes' notice to leave the country and had no opportunity to bring or even contact any of their family. Vietnamese military personnel felt that the U.S. had let them down in the last days before the fall of Saigon, and resented the large scale corruption that the U.S. allowed to persist in the army.

While Goodenow said he was generally impressed by the job that was done to get Camp Pendleton and other military bases prepared for the incoming flood of refugees, he was surprised at how little the base personnel, many of whom had spent several years in Vietnam, knew about the people they were hosting. Goodenow cited this as indicative of U.S. involvement in Vietnam as a whole.

In commenting on the war in Southeast Asia and the political and military problems leading up to the Vietnamese immigration, Goodenow stressed American ignorance of the Vietnamese situation. "We paid no attention to forces of nationalism, but tended to see everything in terms of a communist plot," he said. Goodenow also emphasized the need for a rigorous post-war analysis of American involvement in Vietnam.

Professor Goodenow attended the University of Wyoming and received his doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley. He came to Trinity in 1977 as Associate Professor of Educational Studies. He has published widely and serves as a consultant to many organizations, including UNESCO.



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photo by David Siskind

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Martin Comments On American Educational Sytem

by Chris Hogan

Born in a rural farming town, the featured interviewee was educated during the barren Depression years. Working his way through college, he eventually rose to become president of one of our nation's greatest colleges. What probably sounds like the storyline for Superman - The Educator, Part III - is what lies behind one of Trinity's richest mines: Dr. Harold C. Martin, the Charles A. Dana Professor of Humanities.

Dr. Martin appeals to all the true qualities of the elder statesman/scholar. He is, as I found out last Wednesday, a dynamic and quick-witted individual. Dr. Martin was raised on a farm in Pennsylvania, completed high school there, and moved on to Hartwick College in New York (then five years young). Upon recalling those years, Martin made several interesting observations: "College was a really important experience back then. The college being so small, the student developed a great rapport with the four or five professors he had. The instructors were very enthusiastic - they were so glad to be working. This curious statement shed light on the students of another era altogether. "Our career goals were extremely humble. Most of us thought of teaching secondary school; at least there were jobs in that field. No one thought of graduate school at that stage; it was just too expensive."

After receiving his B.A. in 1937, Dr. Martin went on to teach languages and English in high school and then became principal of a central high school in Goshen, New York.

After serving in the Navy during World War II and receiving his master's degree from the University of Michigan in 1944, Martin went on to head the freshman English program at Harvard College while earning his Ph.D. in comparative literature (1951). He authored and co-authored books on writing style and expository writing. Before coming to Trinity, Dr. Martin was president of the American Academy in Rome and has held various teaching positions throughout the United States. His most prominent post, however, was his term as president of Union College from 1965-1974.

one can easily assert that Harold Martin has participated on almost all levels of the American educational spectrum, from student to teacher to professor to administrator. It was with this in mind that I asked him to comment about education in the United States today in terms of liberal arts and the role it will play in the future.

"The greatest dilemma is deciding how much of the old should be preserved and how much of the new should be introduced - and how fast. The dilemma is undermining American education on the undergraduate level. Today's small colleges are making difficult decisions, comparable to Trinity's long range plan."

On that measure, Martin went on to explain that a large part of the problem lies within what is the purpose of education - not a simple question. As Martin explained, the debate has been going on for centuries.

"The Greeks said education creates the citizen. Utopian theorists claim that education should produce a competent people. Is that education? Should we all know math and speak foreign languages? They're not necessary

now with little things we can hold in our hand and figure out our checkbook balances with. As for foreign languages, should they be taught for culture's sake (to read Dante), or for practice, as when shopping in Italy?"

With the discussion of educational schism, the question of a new generation gap came under scrutiny. Martin saw an increasing loss of "common ground" between today's educated population and scholars of his time. The supercession of the non-book over the book culture has augmented this loss of basic shared knowledge. "What has replaced Shakespeare, Hardy, and Longfellow is a new form of culture and alternative forms of sophistication. The breadth of experience of today's student has been increased due to television. The presence of slick and superficial publication has also done great damage," Martin pointed out.

Optimistically, though, Martin asserted that the reaction to these new cultures should not be "how awful but rather how different they are." He sees a trend to preserving some of the "old culture" arising: book clubs and Reader's Digest abridged books.

Throughout history, he noted, there has always been a need for preservation through simplification, as when Luther translated the bible into German, utilizing the vernacular in a lucid manner.

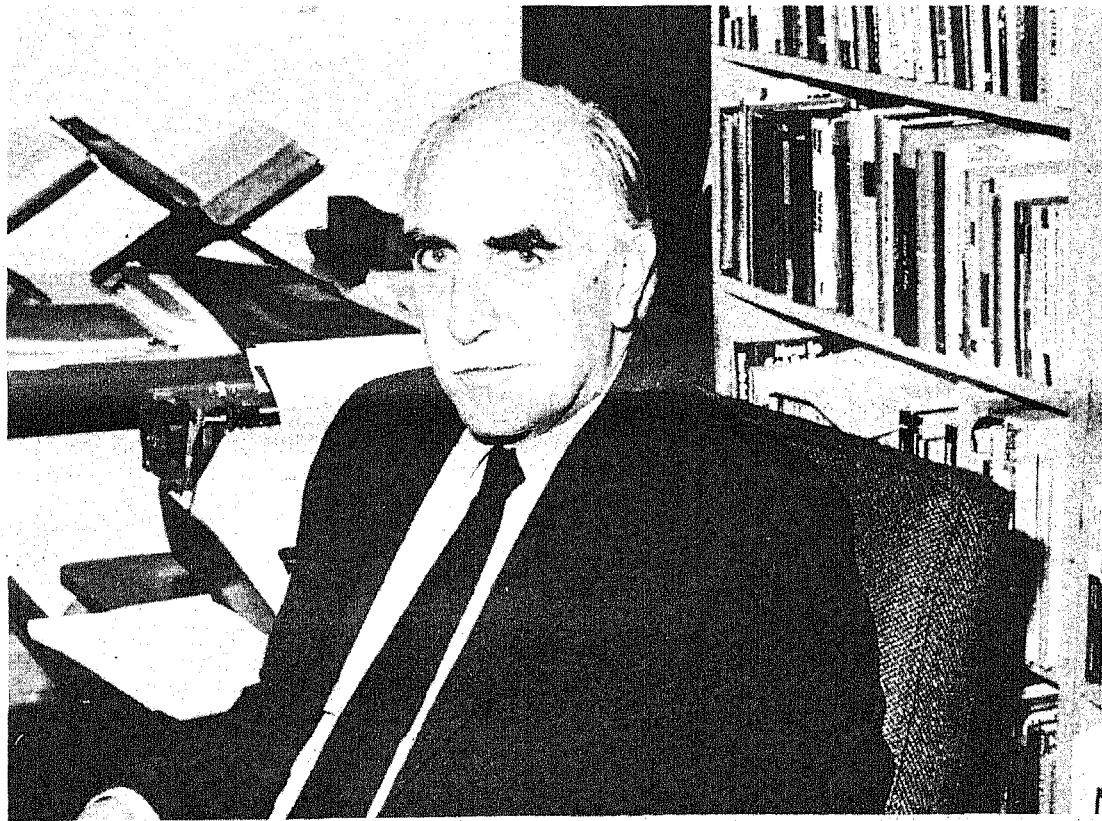
While President of Union College, Dr. Martin saw, through first-hand experience, the period of American history when a true generation gap was seething and ready to burst like an active volcano. The clash climaxed in 1970, when the Viet Nam War and the civil rights movement collided. College administrations were often not the favorites on the campus scene.

"We (my generation) didn't know how to deal with the war. Being a veteran and, more importantly, having a son fight in Viet Nam, it was hard for me to view the situation. But as unrest grew, the colleges joined together to figure what our stance should be. It was a difficult time, as alumni reaction constantly clashed with student demands. As the war protests diminished, the civil rights question grew to large proportions. The demand for immediate action strained colleges financially and in terms of program changes.

What was needed was a transformation from a WASPish student body to one of diversity. The breakthrough took great input."

As we closed the interview, Dr. Martin spoke once again on the civil rights issue. He described the great feeling of achievement when he returned to Union a year after his resignation. "When I began at Union, there were eight blacks in the Class of 1965, four of whom were not American. When I returned to see the Class of 1974 graduate, over eight per cent of the class (400-450 students) were black. I consider this my most satisfying accomplishment."

Throughout his career in education, Harold Martin has received honorary degrees and many awards. Yet the increase in minorities at Union College manifests itself as a living award. a look at his biography reveals an awesome and substantial career which he humbly terms, "pretty straight-forward." As we spoke on the question of the survival of liberal arts, he summed up the theme of the interview very well. "I'm not a prophet; I don't have that kind of wisdom, but I have nostalgia for the way."



"I'm not a prophet; I don't have that kind of wisdom, but I have nostalgia for the way." —Dr. Harold Martin
photo by David Siskind

Faculty Committee Suggests Three Year Frat Phase-Out

continued from page 1

reported that until recently and for a number of years, the College assumed a laissez-faire attitude toward these institutions. However, preparation of the *Statement on the Relation of Fraternities and Sororities to Trinity College* for inclusion in the 1981-82 Trinity College Handbook, was an indication of an altered position on the part of the College. Furthermore, the action taken by Dean of Students David Winer toward Alpha Chi Rho after the alleged "Crow Incident" was a further indication that the traditional attitude of the College toward the fraternities was steadily eroding.

In its Report, the Committee also made repeated references to the fact that the position of the fraternities as single-sexed institutions conflicts with the Handbook which prohibits "discrimination against a member of the College community on the basis of race,

handicap, creed, color, sex, or national origin." (p. 71)

Of the fraternity and non-fraternity students interviewed by the Committee, the report stated, "nearly all fraternity members find fraternity life enjoyable and beneficial...non-fraternity men and women unanimously declared satisfaction with their independence from affiliation, split about evenly between regarding fraternities as "beneficial" and "immaterial," and were equally divided about single-sex and coeducational fraternities. On only one matter...did they give a sharp anti-fraternity response: 75 percent of men and 70 percent of women said that frats condone sexual harassment; the same percentage of women said that frats promote such harassment, but only 30 percent of men thought so."

After carefully studying all the data gathered, the Committee

reached the "unanimous and unequivocal opinion that Trinity College would be a healthier place than it now is, both socially and intellectually, if fraternities and sororities were abolished on this campus." According to George C. Higgins, Jr., Chairman of the Committee, the Committee did not start out with this position. "We deliberately avoided discussing our conclusions and recommendations until after the open meeting with students so we didn't have any bias," he stated. "I, for one, know I did not start out with this position," he continued, "and I think others felt the same way."

At the Faculty meeting of December 14, the Committee will motion the Faculty to recommend to President English that the fraternity system at Trinity be phased out over the next three years; however, the final decision rests with the Board of Trustees.

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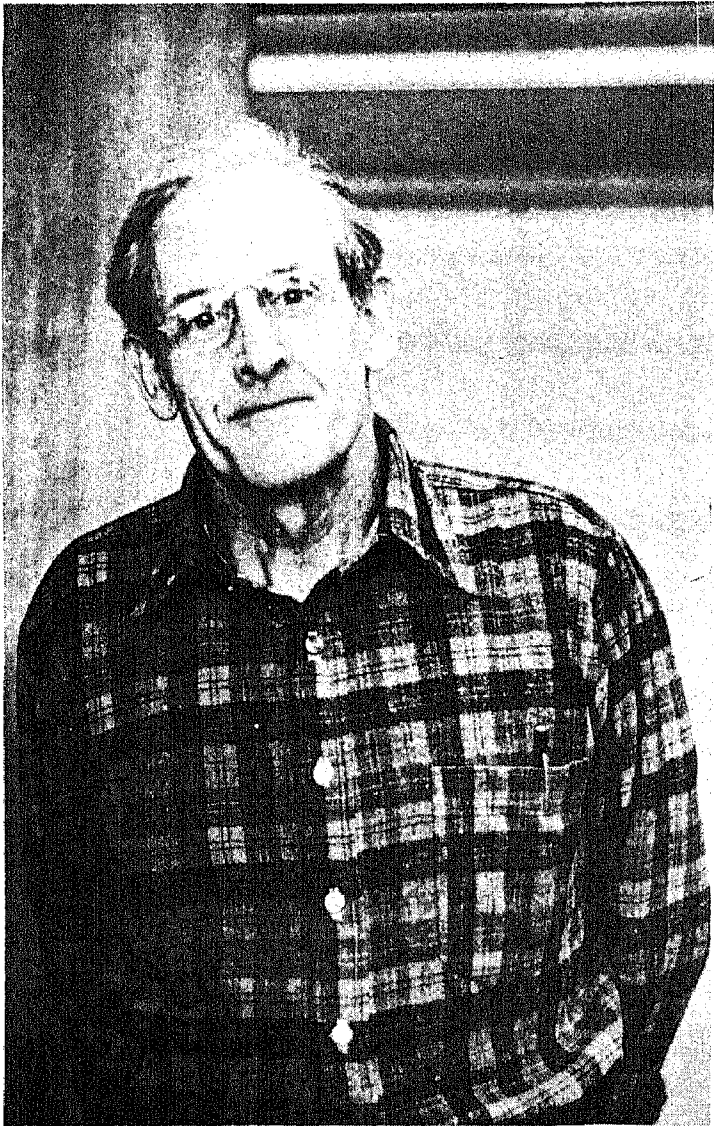
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From his own experience, Dr. Whittlesey supports conscientious objection; realizing that killing must stop somewhere.

photo by Leslie Smith.

Whittlesey Affirms Right To Conscientious Beliefs

Editor's Note: This is the final installment in a two-part series of articles concerning draft registration.

by Mary Darby

"Every man must act according to his own conscience. I support those men, although I would not do the same thing. I compliment them for their courage."

Dr. E. Finlay Whittlesey, Math professor at Trinity for 28 years, is referring to the thousands of young men who refused to register with the government for military service, and who are subject to being fined and imprisoned under the law.

Dr. Whittlesey has a special viewpoint on this issue: he was a conscientious objector in World War II, and his comments and insights are particularly pertinent today.

"Conscientious objection was not a popular form of protest at the time," he recalls. "Pacifism has never been a popular stance, although it is more accepted now, since the unleashing of the atom. But I realized what I was doing; I had thought about it a great deal. The Bible says 'Thou shalt not kill' - under any circumstances. There are no loopholes, no exceptions. I did not want to kill."

For Dr. Whittlesey the actual procedure was fairly simple: he had to write down his status as a conscientious objector on his draft registration form. Today a conscientious objector must inform the government within two weeks after registration, and provide evidence to substantiate his claim.

Filling out the form may have been easy, but coping with adjoining circumstances certainly was not. For instance, the FBI questioned family, friends and neighbors to find out if Whittlesey, who had just entered Princeton University as an undergraduate student, was a "good, law-abiding citizen before this."

Support for his firmness of conviction was scarce. His church, Episcopalian, did not share his beliefs, nor did various other Protestant churches to which he turned. He found some strength from his family. "Everyone else," he says, "was too busy 'going with the group.'"

He also approached several famous theologians for their opinions. A few of them, such as William Appleton Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, agreed with him, but many did not.

"Some of them believed that it was right for a Christian to get into that war and kill people," he says. "I asked one of them, 'Can you imagine Christ manning a machine gun and mowing people down?' And he said, 'Yes.'"

Consequently, Whittlesey was assigned to non-combatative service during the war such as: working in an asylum, conservation service, taking care of cattle on ships going overseas to Germany and Poland. "Six months after the end of the war, and they were still fighting in Poland," he recalls. "Out of pure hatred."

After the war Whittlesey continued his education at Princeton, where he did both his undergraduate and graduate work. Before his employment at Trinity he lost several job offers because of his pacifism. "Happened several times. They found out I was a conscientious objector, and they wanted no part of me. Well, a lot of people disagree with me, but that is nothing."

"Now," he believes, "the scenario has changed, but the issue is the same. Everyone is aware of the terrible destruction of, say, a Trident missile. It's a matter of practicalities. We've

had Korea and Vietnam since the Second World War. But the U.S. government has exploded over 700 atomic devices, meaning bombs, since then and pacifism is still ridiculed."

Dr. Whittlesey sympathizes with today's non-registrants, who are technically breaking the law. "They are conscientious objectors in their own way. Laws are made by legislators, who are not always the wisest people in the world. Registration isn't really much of a problem, because the government has you already through Social Security. But the general grounds are offensive."

Can war be justified in defense of one's country, or in the face of some terrible evil? Dr. Whittlesey replies, "Hitler was a great motivation for the rest of the world to kill. But the killing has got to stop somewhere. You may ask yourself 'Should I kill so that other people may not die?' My answer is 'You may, but you should not.' Self defense is the hole in the dike. We can make any excuse on the basis of self defense. Our military, for example, is not directed by the Offense Department; it's directed by the Defense Department."

"It seems that you're not free to be a good person and a good citizen at the same time. It doesn't matter whether you're Christian, Jewish, whatever; just about any religion is pacifistic. But politicians-the President, the Senators, the Congressmen-they're under oath to defend, to support war. And we as citizens are expected to do the same. But this is something outside and above logic. Logic only goes so far. We have the right to act in accordance with our own faith and conscience."

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Features

Draft Resister Seeks Freedom

by Frances Norris

Freedom of choice defines a free society. But when Uncle Sam "wants you" for the military, what happens to freedom of choice?

Ian McFarland, a junior at Trinity, is a non-registrant. In terms of freedom, McFarland affirms; "The basic thing that freedom implies is the ability to follow through what you think is right and to live out your dream whatever it may be. Draft registration represents the government saying 'it's not your decision at all. It's ours.' It also implies that the government is saying 'we have the right to appropriate your body to do what we want with it at anytime. I feel that's wrong. I object to the government which proclaims to be a government based on principles of freedom and liberty taking that stand.'"

Basically, it is this devotion to a free mind and body that has made, and will continue to make, McFarland a non-registrant. The power that the government asserts over the individual by instituting registration or a draft is the chief issue that McFarland opposes.

McFarland considers himself a pacifist but his pacifism is secondary to his convictions in this mat-

ter. In terms of pacifism, McFarland supports conscientious objection as a "positive thing" and admires the objectors who are not intimidated by the abundant paper work necessary for becoming a conscientious objector.

In a situation like the draft, freedom of choice involves risk. McFarland professed, "It's a risk to say that we're not going to draft people and if we have a war and don't get enough people we're not going to be able to fight the war. It's a grave risk. But if you're going to make your commitment to freedom mean something you've got to be able to take the risk. Take freedom of speech. It can be a horrible thing as seen in the rise of Nazism. But if you're really committed to freedom and to individual integrity that's the risk you have to take and I think it's the same way with registration."

By fighting for freedom of choice, McFarland also takes the risk of a temporary loss of freedom. It is possible that McFarland will go to jail. The maximum jail sentence is five years plus a \$10,000 fine. If arraigned, McFarland will not pay the fine or register during any grace period.

When asked how he feels about



Ian McFarland supports his conviction; despite the possibility of a jail sentence.

photo by Sue Stanczyk

a possible jail sentence McFarland replied, "I'm not looking forward to it but it's something I have to do. Expediency goes a long way. Morally everybody sacrifices themselves every day for expediency. But it seems to me, at this point to be expedient would be to compromise myself. I can't do it. Therefore, I've decided whatever the consequences I've got to take this stand."

Concerning those who have

registered, McFarland said, "If freedom for somebody involves serving a government in a army then it's that person's decision. Maybe someday I would think that's the right decision for me but I think it has to be my decision if freedom is to mean anything."

McFarland is certainly not alone in his refusal to register. The government reports that so far there is a compliance rate of only 93 percent. In order for

registration to be effective, there must be a compliance of 98 percent. It's hard to say when the government will take action against non-registrants and how severe the punishments will be.

As a non-registrant McFarland is secure in his beliefs and has not found the need for a support group although support groups do exist for non-registrants. McFarland finds most of his support through family and friends.

Greenland Speaks For Army On Draft Registration

by Julie Masters

To some he is known as Mark Greenland, a sophomore at Trinity. To others he is Pfc. Greenland.

The explanation lies in the fact that last year Greenland took sophomore year off and joined the army. In making the decision to join, Greenland committed himself to six years in the reserve army as a non-commission person. He will receive no training to become an officer but would be called for duty first if there were an

emergency.

Last semester Greenland spent six months in Basic and Advanced Training. He feels that Basic Training helped him dispel many of the misconceptions associated with the army and war. Now he is better prepared to defend himself in case--both mentally and physically.

Greenland asserts that "war is a fact of life" and he is glad he had the training to defend himself. Although Greenland doesn't consider himself a pacifist, he is not a

militarist either.

This mentality is strikingly different from the mentality of the other men that went through Basic Training with him. Although a broad age group was represented, most of the men were under 22. Greenland found them less mature and very easily influenced. Basic Training exploited their weakness by propagandizing emotional and physical resistance to such things as communism.

Why did Mark Greenland join the army? He says that he "need-

ed something structured and disciplined in my life to help straighten myself out a little bit." He regarded joining the army as a personal challenge and hoped to "get something out of it."

In this age of pacifism, the army isn't taken seriously. Now that he had joined it, Greenland doesn't find the army to be so malevolent as many people do.

Greenland considered declaring himself a conscientious objector before he actually joined the army but concluded that conscientious objectors don't exist. His reasoning is that the bloodiest wars in history, the Crusades, were fought for the sake of religion, which is associated with pacifism.

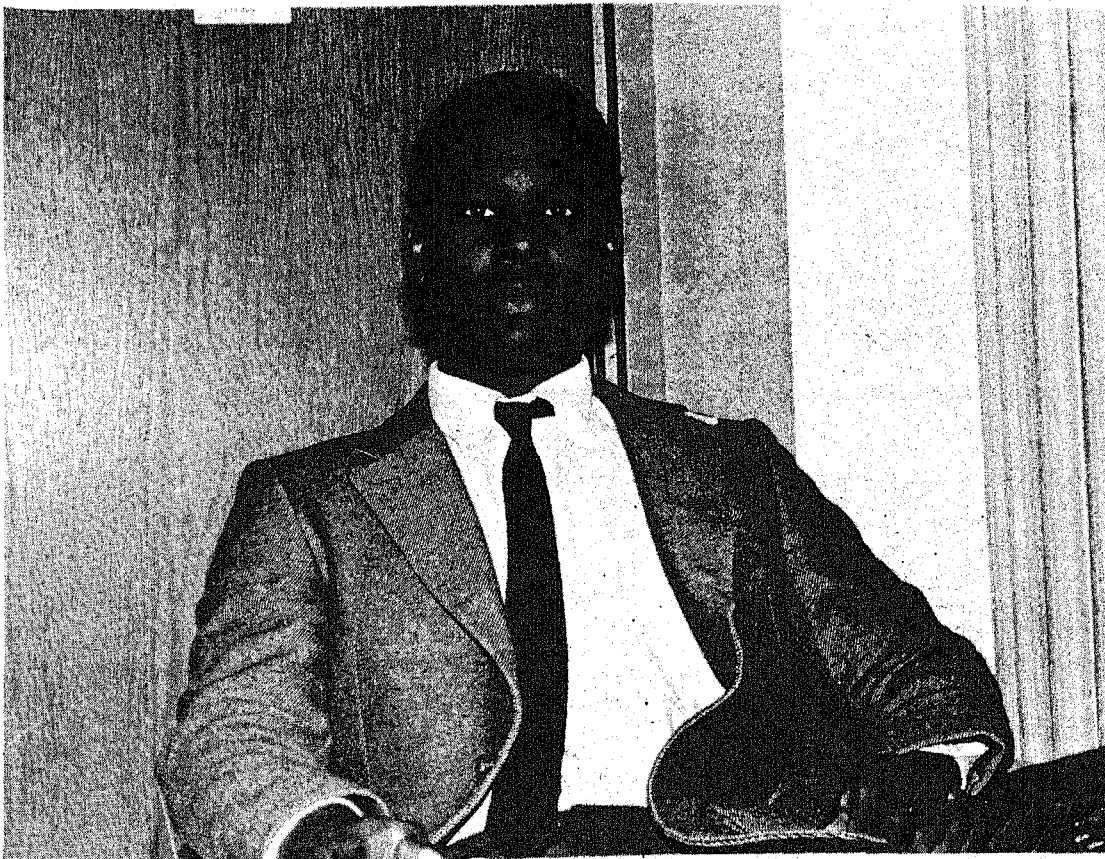
Today people support the army through their tax dollars. If one feels strongly against the violence of fighting, Greenland suggests that he become a non-combat

officer.

As for non-registration, Greenland doesn't see the point of their resistance. The government will eventually obtain the names of all eligible men with or without their cooperation. Greenland feels that every one should register voluntarily and save the government the cost of searching for the non-registrants.

He feels strongly that during peace time registration should be a voluntary process, not compulsory. A peace-time draft, Greenland feels, would be unnecessary.

The army has already broken all the recruiting quotas for the past few years and, contrary to what was predicted, the calibre of the recruits has risen. The only result of a peace-time draft, according to Greenland, would be to stimulate unfounded fears of a coming war.



Mark Greenland accepts war as a "fact of life".

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EDITORIAL

Discrimination And Exclusiveness

At the Faculty meeting on December 14, 1982, the Committee on the Fraternity System and Its Alternatives will motion the Faculty to recommend to President English that the fraternity system at Trinity College be phased out over the next three years. While there are as many arguments against abolition as there are for abolition, the *Tripod* believes that the most fundamental arguments lie in the issues of discrimination and exclusiveness.

As stated in the *Handbook*, the College prohibits "discrimination against a member of the College community on the basis of race, handicap, creed, color, sex or national origin." Yet the College sanctions the existence on this campus of six fraternities and two sororities which choose to practice such discrimination. If evidence of racism is not readily apparent, at least that of sexism is. Other institutions at Trinity seem ready to uphold this status quo. The **SGA Statement on Fraternities**, presented to the Committee, stated: "the SGA respects the right of fraternities and sororities to remain as uni-sex organizations." Clearly, there is a discrepancy here which **must** be resolved.

The other fundamental characteristic of the fraternity system which needs to be addressed is that of its inherent exclusiveness. In an article in last Saturday's *Hartford Courant*, a Trinity fraternity member was quoted as saying, "We are what we are, and I don't know whether that's attractive to blacks. But we always have plenty of people applying. We're happy the way we are. Blacks have their own organization, Umoja House, and women have sororities." This statement is representative of the attitude inherent in the fraternity system. Is it, however, an appropriate one for an institution of higher learning and liberal thought? The U.S. Supreme Court, for example, has ruled on a number of occasions that such separate but equal practices are **not** equal. Any organization that does not accept all students who wish to join is certainly guilty of improper exclusionary practices.

For far too long, the Administration, as well as institutions of the student body such as the SGA, the SGPB, and the RC/RA's have relied much too heavily on the fraternity system to provide the bulk of social activities at Trinity. Other alternatives **must** be provided, regardless of the future of the Greek system. Responsibility for such improvement rests upon all members of the College community.

In order to foster this social improvement, as well as to provide a healthier academic image at Trinity College, the *Tripod* believes that the fraternity system must be phased out over the next three years, as outlined in the Faculty Committee's report, and great emphasis be placed on the development of social alternatives. The Trustees and the Administration must not stall the plans for the renovation of Mather Campus Center any longer. The SGPB and RC/RA's should begin an immediate active effort to create as many social alternatives as possible. The acquisition of the fraternities by the College could be used to expand the facilities which are available for social activities, as well as perhaps providing alternative housing and dining facilities available to **all** students.

Ultimately, the decision to abolish the fraternity system at Trinity will rest with the Board of Trustees. The Faculty and the Board must not take this decision lightly, for it will be as significant as the one which brought co-education here over a decade ago. The abolition of the fraternities would herald a bright new age at Trinity College. Its implications will be far-reaching, strengthening the College's academic future, as well as making positive steps to a more heterogeneous student body.

Mary Ann Corderman
Stephen K. Gellman
John E. Hardy
Floyd Higgins
Amy K. Johnson
Jonathan Miller
Elaine Stampul

This Week in Cubby's Corner: The Id

by K. S. Kusiak

Most people, but the time they have finished college, have at least heard of Freud's psychoanalytic theory even if they have not spelunked into its venerable depths in one psychology class or another. For God sakes, the man was a genius; everybody says so. Lately, however, I've become very disillusioned with the psychoanalytic theory, especially specific parts of it. It's not that the theory doesn't make sense. It's just that life could be so much better if Freud had just been a little slower and had 'forgotten' to include a few things.

Take the oedipal complex for instance. What male in his right mind wants to know that when he was four years old he wanted to

marry his mother but was afraid his father would deprive him of "his adolescent experience" if he gave it a shot? I mean, that's kind of weird. Freud's explanation of little girls is even more depressing. When little Suzy is four she's in love with mom but identifies with dad while secretly she is envious of little Bobby, her brother, because he's going to be able to have his "adolescent experience" while she thinks she can't even though that's not really true. And if there is just one or no parents around so that the experience above can't happen, it seems that it is quite likely that little Suzy might remain in love with mom and little Bobby will start wearing little Suzy's clothes a few more times than is good for him. It's amazing that all the little Bobbys

and Suzys of this world aren't schizophrenic by the time they're in kindergarten, but that's another story.

Actually, what really bothers me about Freud is this idea of a conscience (or superego as he calls it) that he so casually dreamed up. What did this guy think he was doing? There was no vote that I'm aware of. Nobody was screaming for a conscience, and yet all of a sudden, here comes Mr. Sex Drive giving everybody a guilt complex. Think about it. Wouldn't life be a hundred percent better if everybody just had an id and an ego? That way all you have to do is tune in on your basic drives and impulses and then let your ego handle the rest and make them all come true. But I know what you're saying to yourself. You're saying, "Self, if that's the way it was, all we would have is a bunch of Mr. and Mrs. Sluggos running around." So what, I say. A little chaos never hurt anybody. It makes life spicy. Go for the gusto. Coke adds life! Remember the Alamo! Helps stop the greasies!

Therefore, in conclusion and without further ado, I would like to make the following suggestions:

—Stop teaching Freud to our children. Let them live, love and grow according to their basic natures. I'm sure the Moral Majority would support me on this.

—Watch more T.V. Television has lots of good slogans that we can all learn to live by with practice.

—Have more laboratory experimentation. Science is amoral and so it doesn't influence anybody one way or another. You can't get a conscience testing field mice.

—Finally, read the *New York Times*. The *Times* generally has very objective and up-to-the-minute reporting that can keep you well informed and preoccupied for a good part of the day.

—That's all.
(This article was brought to you by another author temporarily tired of serious editorializing.)

Budget Committee Refutes TCNAC's Claims

To the Editor:

Regarding the story on the Budget Committee that appeared in last week's *Tripod*: there must have been a misunderstanding on the issue of the Trinity Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control. Please be advised of the following points.

—The organization has not been cut because they didn't submit a budget last year, consequently there is nothing to cut—these points were stated to the contrary.

—A merger with ConnPIRG was suggested by the Budget Committee but this recommendation was withdrawn when TCNAC made it apparent that it wouldn't be a workable alternative—the Budget Committee no longer upholds that recommendation for that reason.

—In addition to this, the Budget Committee does not have budgets

for some groups simply because none were submitted. The very purpose of the current revisions are to accommodate these groups—such groups include La Voz Latina, TCNAC.

—Finally all student organizations should be aware that all check requests must be submitted with receipts—otherwise they will not be processed.

We believe it is important these few points were addressed in an otherwise well written and accurate article.

The SGA Budget Committee
David B. Hemingson
Michael H. Ziskind
Brian K. Wanerman
Paul Neuman
Sue Morrison
Kate Land
Stephen J. Norton

Awareness Day Committee Seeks Suggestions

To The Trinity Community:

On Tuesday, November 16, at the last faculty meeting, the issue of whether or not to hold an Awareness Day was discussed and voted on, in the affirmative, by the faculty. The Student Government Association would like to take this opportunity to thank the faculty for granting us this day, February 14, free of classes.

However, classes will be held on Wednesday, February 16, in order to make up for the classes missed on the preceding Monday. At the last meeting of the SGA, a committee was established to coordinate the planning of Awareness Day. Based on past experience, the execution of this program demands a great deal of time, energy, and creativity. Thus, at this point in time, we would like to ask all concerned faculty members, administrators, and students to channel suggestions concerning the content and framework of Awareness Day to Todd Beati or Chris Sullivan, co-chairman of the Awareness Day Committee. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely
Todd Beati
SGA President
Chris Sullivan
SGA Vice President

The TRINITY TRIPOD

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Commentary

Students Nationwide Face Course Shortage

College Press Service

Charlene Jurasek, a senior engineering major at the University of Michigan, pays \$150 more in tuition and fees than she did last year, but can't get some of the courses she needs anymore. Originally scheduled to graduate this spring, she'll have to register again next fall because some courses she needs for her degree won't be available until then. She'll graduate in December, 1983 she says, "if I'm lucky."

At Iowa State, some classes have year-long waiting lists. At Cal State-Fresno, students this fall have to go to school as early as 6 a.m. and as late as midnight in order to take required courses.

In short, this fall has brought a disturbing new inconvenience to college life: shrinking curricula. Campuses across the country are cutting back on the number of courses they're offering, overcrowding classrooms with two and even three times the number of students accommodated last semester, videotaping lecture courses, and offering some course sections only annually.

Business and high-tech disciplines are particularly crowded, administrators say, while classes in less-popular departments are being cut to save money. Budget cuts, moreover, leave schools without the funds to hire new teachers or buy new equipment for the overcrowded courses.

"All of the above is true," confided Robert Holbrook, Michigan's Associate Vice President of Academic Affairs. The problems, he said, translate to the simple issue of supply and demand: too many students wanting degrees in the same areas, and too little time, money and qualified

instructors to meet their needs. "We had a period of enrollment growing faster than the faculty, and most of it occurring in economics, engineering, and science," Holbrook explained. "And because of budget cuts and a shortage of faculty in those areas, we haven't had the flexibility to respond quickly. You can't turn a history professor into an economics professor overnight."

Add to that an outward migration of people from the state and one of the worst economies in the country," said Woody Earl, Vice President of Academic Affairs at Western Michigan University, "and you can begin to see the situation we're in."

Western Michigan officials have eliminated faculty positions since 1980, and reallocated 30 of those to "high pressure areas" like computer science, business, and engineering. "We've also removed over \$6 million from our academic budget in the last three years," Earl remarked, "and we've terminated 30 out of 250 degree programs. All that is bound to reduce our curricular flexibility."

Earl said students there "have trouble getting the classes they want when they want them," but added that "the place isn't falling apart yet. Students should understand we're responding as quickly as we can," he noted. "What happens next, I guess, is that we light candles and say prayers."

But Michigan, while coping with depressed auto and heavy manufacturing problems, certainly doesn't have a monopoly on curriculum problems. "It's not all rosey here," remarked Robert Dunham, Vice President for Undergraduate Studies at Penn State University. "We've been

heavily hit in engineering, business, and computer science areas, and even the College of Arts and Sciences is having a rush in economics and advertising." Consequently, classes that used to have 25 students now have three to four times that number, and students find it virtually impossible to get into some classes unless they can prove it's necessary for their degree completion.

Likewise, Cal State-Fresno "doesn't have the resources to keep up with enrollment," noted Dwayne Schramm, Assistant Business Dean. "We just don't have the physical room." The University has restricted enrollment, shifted 140 classes to new locations, moved up application deadlines, and stretched classes from early morning to late at night to accommodate the 10 percent increase in students this year.

And at the University of Iowa, university spokesman Joe Brisben remarked, "we just can't handle any more students than we have now. This fall the end is in sight as far as the number of classrooms, labs, microscopes, and other equipment. Clearly the greatest

impact on students is in terms of course preference and timing," added Ray Muston, Iowa's Vice President of Academic Affairs. "We're making a deliberate attempt to make sure students get what they need to graduate, but not necessarily what they want. Students are coping," Muston continued, "but their education is being inhibited in terms of the amount of time and attention they receive."

At Tufts University, "our economics classes are over-enrolled and students are sometimes not allowed in the classes they want," reported David Maxwell, Dean of Undergraduate Affairs. "But we're coping with things better than the big public schools that rely heavily on state funding." Tufts is shifting a few faculty positions from traditional disciplines to its business and economics departments, "but we don't want to become a college with 50 percent of our students enrolled in economics," Maxwell stated.

And at Tulane University,

where the business program has 20 percent more students this year, administrators are handling the increase "without a lot of problems because it was well-planned," remarked Provost Francis Lawrence. "We haven't heard of anybody being closed out of a course," he said, "but then things could change pretty quickly. The next two years will tell the story for us."

Indeed, the question seems to be whether students will continue their dramatic shift to business and high tech majors, and whether colleges can keep up with them. "With the projected decrease in college-age population and the constant budget cut-backs," stated Penn State's Dunham, "you find yourself between a rock and a hard place. We've had a shift in student interests over a short period of time, and now we have to address that shift without over-compensating and while trying to protect our fundamental areas," he noted. "If we react without thinking this out, we could end up with a university of business and engineering."

Soccer Team Is Healthy And Alive With Spirit

To the Editor:

This letter is written for two purposes. First, I want to respond to the article written by Marc Esterman, in the November 16 issue of the *Tripod*, and second I would like to give the Trinity Community an idea of how some of the team members feel about

this season, and the future of Trinity soccer.

It seems that Mr. Esterman is far more accurate in describing the method of curing an upset stomach, than the quality of soccer played here at Trinity. Soccer teams, like most sports teams, must be analyzed to determine their strengths, weaknesses and overall health. A cursory glance at statistics, such as wins and losses, can never give a very clear view of what a team is really like. As I understand proper reporting, one is clearly more concerned with the former method of reporting than the latter. Mr. Esterman take note.

I have played soccer at Trinity for four years, and I have seen four quite different teams represent Trinity on the field. I can quite honestly say that this year's team was by far the best since I have been at Trin. By a mere glance at the win-loss column, it does not appear clear that this is the case. For the first time in four years, Trinity College was a threat on the soccer field to teams which have in the past easily defeated us. These teams are Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams and Amherst, as well as the Coast Guard. The team as a whole deserves far more credit than criticism for making the steps that it has. The team played well for the most part, but just didn't get many breaks. It was frustrating only in that we were so close so many times, that it seemed as if we were destined not to score.

Soccer, as a team sport, cannot rely on the talents of one or even a few players; it must be a synthesis of desire, skill and tactics. Trinity soccer this year made progress in each of these areas like never before in the past four years. Much credit should be given to Coach Robie Schultz, who is beginning to turn the program around. He has a difficult job. He is perhaps the only coach in the ECAC that has only one team in the soccer program. There is no Junior Varsity or Freshman team where a coach can develop talent. It is difficult to play all of those who are interested in competing in intercollegiate soccer with only twelve soccer games a year. I hope that the Trinity Community realizes that to have a first class soccer team, a Junior Varsity program is needed.

I believe that Trinity Soccer is healthier than Mr. Esterman has portrayed in his articles this year. The future of Trinity Soccer, under the direction of Coach Schultz is bright. The team is alive with spirit and the team loses only five to graduation. I will look forward to future Trinity Soccer successes. I have learned a great deal from playing soccer for Trinity College, and after four years of having a mediocre win-loss record, I am very proud to tell anyone that "yes, I play soccer for Trinity."

Sincerely
John C. Simons '83
tri-captain
Trinity Soccer Team

Court Decision May Force Tighter Regulations Of Fraternities

College Press Service

A court decision and a new lawsuit may make fraternities, sororities and even colleges themselves liable for members' hazing injuries and deaths.

Until a Virginia court decision earlier this fall, only individuals had been held liable for hazing incidents. Now a University of Delaware student has sued his fraternity and the university for injuries he suffered during Sigma Phi Epsilon initiation rites two years ago. The two phenomena, some feel, may force college administrators to regulate more closely the activities of area fraternities and sororities.

In Virginia, a court has held the Phi Kappa Sigma house at the

University of Virginia liable for \$125,000 in damages because a fraternity member hit a pledge in the head with a beer can. At Delaware, a student four weeks ago sued the University and Sigma Phi Epsilon for damages associated with injuries he received during a "Hell Night" ritual in 1980. At that time, one brother poured lye-based cleaner on the pledge, causing second- and third-degree burns on his head, face, chest and back.

"I don't know of any universities that have been convicted of partial responsibility in a hazing incident," noted Mary Kennard of the National Association of College and University Attorneys,

"but such a case could always come along." Administrators say that a finding against a school may force them to restrict fraternity parties and to force houses associated with the schools to show proof of insurance.

Until recently, the most severe punishments for hazing activities were campus suspensions. But California, New York and Wisconsin have passed anti-hazing laws which make jail sentences and fines automatic for fraternity members convicted of hazing pledges. A group called the Committee to Halt Useless College Killings, founded by the parent of a student killed in a 1978 hazing incident, is lobbying for anti-hazing legislation in Congress.

"I don't think fraternity hazing is actually on the increase," observed Jonathan Brant, Executive Director of the National Interfraternity Conference, "but a lot more people are talking about it, and concerned with eliminating it." Brant, who stressed hazing is strictly forbidden by all national houses, said fraternities are "working on ways to prevent hazing before we have to decide who was responsible."

Tripod Staff Goes Wild — Turkey

Worn and weary the *Tripod* staff will make its annual sojourn home for Thanksgiving, and will not return in time to produce a November 30th issue. However, the dedicated editors are already working on the last issue of the present staff, which is scheduled to hit Mather Basement on December 7. Until then, all are advised to eat, drink, and go wild (turkey).

Letters Policy

The *Tripod* welcomes and encourages letters to the Editor. All letters must be signed by the author, whose name will be withheld upon request. Letters which are in poor taste or libelous will not be printed. The *Tripod* also welcomes guest commentary. All letters and commentary must be typed and double-spaced. Deadline is 5 p.m. Saturday. Please deliver all letters and commentary via campus mail (box 1310) or to the *Tripod* Headquarters in the basement of Jackson Hall.

Committee Declares Fraternity System To Be Divisive

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The appointment of the Faculty Committee on the Fraternity System and Its Alternatives was a response to events which took place in the Alpha Chi Rho House during spring term 1980-81. The events, which came to be known as the "Crow Incident," were never explicitly clarified, but it was generally understood that they involved sexual activities which were offensive to the College community. It was following this period of outrage and anger that the Committee was appointed.

The Faculty's charge to the Committee was broad and can be best understood by quoting the minutes of the Faculty meeting of May 12, 1981:

Professor Kassow moved the following resolution:

Motion That the Faculty Conference appoint a Committee to report to the Faculty on the question of replacing the Trinity fraternity system with a network of "houses" open to all students.

Motion/Vote A motion to vote on this issue was carried by voice vote.

Professor Kassow was asked to read his resolution again. His motion was seconded.

President Lockwood said it was implicit in the resolution that the Faculty might recast its charge. Professor Kassow responded that the resolution empowered the Faculty Conference to begin a process of considering the role of fraternities at Trinity and of considering whether that role would be modified or abolished. The Secretary said that the Faculty Conference would take the resolution as a commission to study the entire question without prejudice.

Vote The motion carried by voice vote.

In the fall term 1981-82 the Faculty Conference appointed Professors DePhillips, Higgins, Lang, Lloyd-Jones, Martin and Stewart to the Committee. The Student Government Association was asked to appoint two student members. It appointed Henry D'Auria '83 and Jennifer Wolfe '84.

The Committee held its initial meeting on December 14, 1981, at which meeting it elected Professor Higgins Chairman and Professor Martin Recording Secretary. In March, 1982, Professor Lang found it necessary to resign her position and the Faculty Conference replaced her with Professor Bergstrand. Jennifer Wolfe terminated her membership on the Committee in May, 1982, because she was to take her fall term 1982-83 studies in France.

The Committee met a total of 26 times. It met on one occasion each with the Dean of Students and his intern, with the fraternity faculty advisors, with an undergraduate student who had conducted a senior research project on some aspects of the fraternity system, with the chairman of the Interfraternity Council (IFC), with the student who had been editor of the *Tripod* during the "Crow Incident," and with Professor Kassow, the mover of the motion forming the Committee. In the fall of 1982-83, the Committee also held one open meeting with students and one open meeting with the Faculty. Other Committee meetings were used to clarify the charge to the Committee, to plan and to monitor procedures for data gathering, to discuss the data gathered and to prepare this Report.

In preparation for its regular meetings, all members of the Committee perused documents which describe the formal relationship between the College and the fraternity system over the past few years. Individually, members of the Committee interviewed randomly selected students, using questionnaires it designed for the purpose. The Committee also prepared and distributed two additional questionnaires: one to fraternities which own property, and one to the Faculty.

QUESTIONS INVESTIGATED

Throughout, the Committee sought to examine such questions as these: (1) What has been the historical role of fraternities at Trinity? (2) In what ways, if any, can fraternity members be distinguished from non-fraternity members—as students, as members of the college campus? (3) What demonstrable effects do fraternities have on their members and on students who are not members? (4) What is in fact, what is in principle and what should be the relationship between the College as an institution and the fraternities, each of which is a separate, free-

standing corporation? (5) What effect does the fraternity system have, if any, on the institutional habits of the College? (6) Should the fraternity system itself be changed? Can it be significantly changed? Should it be replaced?

DESCRIPTION OF FRATERNITY MEMBERS

When the Committee began this study there were six fraternities and two sororities on the campus. The oldest fraternity had been at Trinity for 132 years and the youngest for 29 years although that fraternity was an outgrowth of a previous local organization which had been on the campus for much longer. Their average age was slightly over 100 years. One sorority had been founded in February 1981, and another sorority was in the process of becoming a chapter of a national sorority, which it did in May 1982, during the study. During the spring of 1982, Delta Phi was re-activated by action of some of its alumni. The Committee noted the recent additions but confined its study to those which were operating when it began its work. Of them—six fraternities and two sororities—all but one (Delta Kappa Epsilon) limited membership to men only or to women only.

The Committee's efforts to develop a firm data base were frustrated from the outset by the lack of available records. Even reliable membership lists for past years and, despite a specific requirement in the 1981-82 *Handbook*, for the current year were not to be had. Lacking lists for previous years, the Committee had to abandon plans for some comparative study of the provenance, curricular and extra-curricular activity, and post-graduate achievement of fraternity and non-fraternity students. For the year 1981-82, the Committee did construct membership lists which it believes to be reasonably accurate. They indicate that in the fall term of that year, 201 men (24 percent of enrolled males) and 38 women (5 percent of enrolled females) belonged to fraternities and sororities: a total of 239 students (15 percent of all students enrolled in the College). From that list, the Committee was able to make a comparison of fraternity and non-fraternity grade point averages for 1980-81 using the Registrar's full-year Class Rank lists, which contain GPA's for all who have completed at least six course credits in the year. It did that for the classes of 1982 and 1983 only, numbers in the later classes being too few for valid comparison. In both comparisons, GPA's for non-fraternity students were higher to a statistically significant degree than those for fraternity students.

HISTORY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FRATERNITIES AND THE COLLEGE

It is neither appropriate nor necessary to examine here the entire history of the relationship between Trinity College and the fraternities on its campus, but it is certainly in order to review briefly the more recent stages of that history. In doing this, we shall draw in part on the *Background* portion of a *Statement on College-Fraternity/Sorority Relations*, dated April 1981, prepared by Wayne Asmus, Director of Mather Campus Center and Advisor for Student Affairs, Thomas Smith, Vice President, and David Winer, Dean of Students. This statement was sent to the Board of Trustees and presented to the fraternities and sorority then on campus, and adopted by President Lockwood. It is essentially the *Statement on the Relation of Fraternities and Sororities to Trinity College (Statement)* which first appeared in the *Trinity College Handbook* for 1981-82, pp. 62-67. With exceptions which we shall note later, the *Statement* appears on pp. 61-65 of the *Handbook* for 1982-83. (N.B. The passages quoted in the next two paragraphs are from the *Background* portion of that report.)

In the 1950's and early 1960's, when Trinity was a men's college, there was a flourishing fraternity system. At one point, there were as many as twelve fraternities at the College, along with the Brownell Club, which had a house for social purposes, for students not members of a fraternity. The members of the Brownell Club tended to be local students. In that period, the limited facilities of the College for feeding and housing students made the College to a substan-

tial degree dependent on the fraternities for providing services of those kinds. Mather Hall, which opened in 1962, lessened that dependency. "During the early 1970's the fortunes of the fraternity system at Trinity sharply turned down. The eleven fraternities of 1970 were reduced to six by 1975." The political and social climate of that period made fraternities less attractive and less relevant than had earlier been the case.

"The attention of most administrators in the early 1970's was given to the primary events of the period and to the transition of this institution to coeducation. Few administrators or faculty were actively involved with fraternities during much of that period... "One might think that the time of transition to coeducation would have been a period in which it was both important and ideal to consider the status of social institutions which had been exclusively male, but the opportunity to examine these institutions at that time was not taken. Indeed, for whatever reason, "In 1968, in a revision of its regulations, the College omitted any reference to its authority over fraternities, placing them in the position of off-campus organizations and beyond the scope of the regulations governing student life on campus." Some measure of the laissez-faire attitude of the College in the period from 1968 through 1981 is indicated by the fact that in the *Handbook* for 1980-81 there are only two references to fraternities, one on p. 66, Rule 18c of the College Regulations, governing the use of alcohol, and the other, on pp. 136-137, where there is a listing of the fraternities and a definition of the IFC.

The impetus for a review of the relation of the College to the fraternities came in a letter of October 1979 from President Lockwood to the Co-Chairmen of the Board of Fellows. (The quotations which follow in this paragraph are from that letter.) In the letter he wrote, "This is the tenth year in which women have been enrolled at the College, and their contributions to it have given strength to every aspect of Trinity's activity, yet there are even today manifestations of sexism which are offensive to many and which obstruct the freedom of women to use the College fully. It would help us were the Fellows to review our present situation and provide specific assessments and recommendations in respect to practices that limit the experience of women and demean them." He went on, "I am concerned, too, with the role of fraternities at the College. Unhappily, certain fraternity activities have given offense to a number in the faculty, administration, and student body; it seems clear that several fraternities and the administration would benefit from a review of the relation between the College and the fraternity system." He concluded, "I think we need to know specifically how the College can assist fraternities in fulfilling the potential they have for contributing to the social and intellectual development of their members and other students. Not all have failed in this respect, but the record is spotty, and as the fraternity seems to be attractive to undergraduates in ways not possible in the late '60's and early '70's it behooves us to be certain that these societies are a credit to the College."

The Board of Fellows responded to the second part of the President's request, and did undertake a fraternity review. It met with administrators, the President's Fellows, the IFC, fraternity and non-fraternity members, held an open forum for undergraduates on concerns about fraternities, met over lunch at various fraternities, made tours of their facilities, and attended several IFC meetings. It issued two reports relevant to our considerations.

First, in its annual report of 1980-81, in the section on Student Life, it recommended that the College have as an objective to "insure that social activities and facilities offered as an alternative to fraternities are first-rate and attractive." It also recommended the expansion of Mather Campus Center, and that "renovating a private residence (owned by the College) for student social use should be studied further." It added that "the Fellows urge the College to keep the IFC aware of the concern for mature and responsible behavior throughout the fraternity system." In addition, it noted that "the quality of non-fraternity social life will not improve consistently unless a very imaginative staff member is in charge and can

provide continuity as well as help galvanizing student interest and leadership."

The Board of Fellows also submitted a special report in May 1980, in direct response to the President's request. This report focused on the fraternities; and did not to any significant degree address the larger issue of women on campus which the President had introduced as deserving and needing review. It begged the question of the existence of fraternities at Trinity, listing both as an assumption and as a conclusion that their net value was positive, and concerned itself with clarifying the relation between the fraternities and the College and enhancing the viability of the fraternity system. In its conclusions, it did state that "there is, however, a growing perception in the non-fraternity segment of the community that the fraternities are in fact an obstacle to realization of the institutional objectives regarding minorities and women." Further, "the issues of membership, especially of women and minorities, are being avoided by some houses whose present membership does not reflect the makeup of the undergraduate body." As far as the substantive recommendations of the report are concerned, the first urged the amelioration of fraternity problems through the IFC. The second recommendation was that "the College administration and the Interfraternity Council should agree on an agenda and timetable for identification of goals and objectives and a statement of purpose to be adopted by the College, the Council, and the individual houses." In particular, "it is especially important that a code covering the rights and responsibilities of the fraternities be prepared for adoption by the administration this fall. Such a code should address itself to questions of membership, rushing, hazing and other initiation practices, the conduct of social affairs, academic standards for the fraternity houses, and regulations covering individuals in fraternities." The realization of this second recommendation is intended in the April 1981 *Statement* prepared by Messrs. Asmus, Smith, and Winer, which first appeared in the *Handbook* for 1981-82. One visible effect of this effort is that there was in the new volume much more space than previously given to fraternities and sororities at Trinity, and to the College's expectations of them.

Two documents were forthcoming from the fraternities and sororities to President English in the academic year 1981-82. The first, in December 1981, was a statement which presented the case for fraternities and sororities at Trinity in terms of the benefits to members personally and of the positive contributions to social life and to cultural and community affairs made by the six fraternities and two sororities. Apparently in response to questions raised by the Board of Fellows about "issues of membership," in characterizing the process of attaining membership this statement refers to "brothers and sisters who elect to join our institutions" (our italics). Whether that is a deliberate evasion of the issue or a perception genuinely held by those who wrote the statement, who can say? Clearly, it is not responsive.

The second communication from fraternities and sororities seems intended to respond to a "note" appended to a sentence in the *Statement*. The sentence and the appended note explicitly recognize a conflict between the anti-discrimination stance of the College and the position of the fraternities:

Trinity College Handbook, 1981-82:

Offense A12: Discrimination against a member of the College community on the basis of race, handicap, creed, color, sex, or national origin. (p. 71, our italics.)

Statement: ...each chapter will state in its constitution that it admits to membership undergraduates regardless of handicap, race, color, creed, national or ethnic origin. (p. 63)

Note B: The College recognizes that the organizations dealt with in this statement are considering how best to address the question of discrimination on the basis of sex as far as their membership is concerned (see regulation 12). We look forward to their response. (p. 66)

The IFC response, dated April 16, 1982, concentrated on making the case for institutions of single-gender association within the College without directly addressing either the issue of sex discrimination or the existing contradiction between College regulations

Divisive and Damaging To Social Egalitarianism

and the membership situation. At the time of the writing of this Report, no official reaction to the IFC statement has appeared, but *Note B*, inadvertently or by intent, has disappeared from the 1982-83 edition of the *Handbook*.

To sum up this matter of the institutional relationship between the College and the fraternities: until very recently and for a considerable number of years, each has apparently decided not to pay much attention to the other. Preparation of the *Statement* for inclusion in the *Handbook* for 1981-82 is evidence of a changed position on the part of the College. There is, however, no evidence to date of a changed position, or even of recognition of need to consider a changed position, on the part of the fraternities. For instance, the *Statement* specifically requires an annual report in June from each fraternity. The Committee asked permission to read the reports early in September, 1982, and learned that none had to that date been submitted. Nor, it learned, had any action been taken about the failure of the IFC to address the issue of discrimination on the basis of sex.

In its own attempt to elicit information from fraternities, the Committee was not much more successful: only three of the six property-owning fraternities responded to its request for information. The Committee's inquiry of property-owning fraternities was designed to gather information about housing, boarding, physical plant and fiscal operation, the nature of house activities and the management of alcohol. Since only three fraternities responded, the generalizations that follow may or may not be sound; they should be read, at least, with the absence of fifty percent of the target population in mind.

Fraternities do not house any significant number of students; their board costs are roughly equivalent to on-campus board costs; the physical plants are owned by alumni corporations which support the fraternities fiscally as well, some more generously than others. In all three responding houses, beer is available to members at all times; the major activities of fraternities paid for by members are parties.

It should be pointed out that one fraternity is nearly unique in its relationship with the College. Delta Psi (St. Anthony's Hall) has had a special agreement with the College since 1941 regarding the residence and dining facilities in the North wing of Ogilby Hall. One other fraternity (Alpha Chi Rho) has a much more limited housing arrangement. Both appear to the Committee to reflect serious inequities and possibly to violate the "comparable quality" section of the *Education Amendment of 1972 to the Civil Rights Act of 1964*. (For a specific account of both situations, see Appendix A.)

As far as the Committee can ascertain, there are no formal documents defining the relationship between the College and any of the corporations which own fraternity property, except for the one with St. Anthony's Hall.

The Committee also spoke with Professors McKee, McPhee, Sloan, Tull, and Williams, who are faculty advisors to fraternities. Three stated they were not used in the general, ongoing activity of the fraternities while two seemed quite involved. The memberships of the two organizations with active advisors are small. The advisors to the large houses report very little interaction. The following items represent a synopsis of their comments:

In matters of self-governance, the fraternities vary widely. Some are well organized and manage their affairs effectively; some are chaotic. The state of governance is seldom the result of the activity of the faculty advisor, sometimes the result of the work of one or more interested alumni, most often the result of internal leadership.

At present, the fraternities appear to be waiting out the current threat to their existence or structure, as they have done before, on the assumption that the flurry of attention will subside. Most of them are hostile to any kind of radical change in their role.

Though there is less community-wide cultural concern in fraternities than there was in the "sixties," cultural activity remains a regular part of some closed weekly meetings.

Three of the fraternities have the local option to become co-educational; three do not. There is no evidence that any of them except the one that is co-educational look with favor on becoming so.

EFFECTS OF THE FRATERNITY SYSTEM ON STUDENTS

In its effort to study the effect of fraternities on various segments of the student body, the Committee analyzed responses to three questionnaires, one to current fraternity members, one to upperclassmen who are not fraternity members, and one to freshmen. The questionnaires were administered orally in separate individual meetings with members of each group chosen non-preferentially from alphabetized lists—every sixth name from short lists, every tenth from longer lists, with adjustments in the selection from longer lists to reflect the balance of the male-female population. A half-hour was allotted for each interview to make sure that it was not hurried and that interviewees would have an opportunity to make a supplementary statement at the conclusion of it. Furthermore each Committee interviewer was assigned one person from each fraternity and sorority. Eighty-five percent of the fraternity/sorority members invited to an interview appeared for it; forty-three percent of invited non-members appeared.

The non-fraternity students interviewed, from the classes of 1982, 1983 and 1984, were about evenly split between men and women. Eighty percent of the men said they had given thought to joining a fraternity; twenty percent of the women, to joining a sorority—a reflection, perhaps, of the recentness of sorority activity at Trinity.

Forty-nine freshmen were invited for interviews; very few responded at all, and only two interviews were completed. What this lack of response indicates, the Committee does not know and, term end being at hand, decided to let it pass.

The procedures for and results of these interviews are spelled out in Appendix B. For the immediate purpose, the latter may be summarized in this fashion:

Nearly all fraternity members find fraternity life enjoyable and beneficial; what they claim to value most—close friendships—they believe is richly fostered by fraternities; non-fraternity men and women unanimously declared satisfaction with their independence from affiliation, split about evenly between regarding fraternities as "beneficial" and "immaterial," and were equally divided about single-sex and coeducational fraternities. On only one matter—the one which lay behind Faculty action in moving to appoint the Committee—did they give a sharp anti-fraternity response: seventy-five percent of the men and seventy percent of the women said that fraternities condone sexual harassment; the same percentage of women said that fraternities promote such harassment, but only thirty percent of the men thought so.

To supplement its individual interviews with freshmen, non-fraternity students and fraternity members, the Committee invited to one of its late spring meetings one student, a former *Tripod* editor, generally recognized on campus as an outspoken critic of fraternities and, at the same meeting (decennially separated by an interval of a few minutes), another student who, as current president of the IFC, was qualified to speak for them.

The critic argued that fraternities obstruct the important aims of a liberal education—helping students to grow intellectually, to develop creatively, and to learn sensitivity toward other human beings. Those obstructions she listed as: institutionalizing both friendship and rejection and institutionalizing, as well, a value-system and a world-view; creating in students a false sense of security; emphasizing a bonding which is neither desirable nor, in a small college, necessary; condoning or encouraging the abuse of alcohol, with resulting burdens on the abuser, friends, dorm-mates and resident advisers; depriving students of the opportunity to develop freely; and promoting sexist attitudes—actual harassment of women and, more generally, distrust between men and women. The best solution to this undesirable condition, in this critic's view, would be outright abolition of fraternal organizations on campus, though their

alteration to two-sex social groups would be a step in the right direction." The creation of alternatives to present social activities so largely dominated by fraternities would quickly occur if they were abolished, and in the diversified student body to the College.

The fraternity spokesman's argument mirrored in part the responses of fraternity men who had been individually interviewed by the Committee: that fraternities serve the important functions of sponsoring a vigorous social life, that they perform as part of that activity some valuable "cultural" services to the College as a whole, and that—most importantly—they create a sense of brotherhood among members and thereby provide a significant "bridging role" for students at a time in their lives when, since they are subject to many tensions and personal uncertainties, they can profit from a link to tradition and from the development of life-long associations which reach across age differences. To achieve their purposes, the spokesman continued, fraternities really need both the principle of selectivity and the principle of secrecy because both are essential for the bonding function of brotherhood and neither can work properly if subjected to criteria imposed from outside the fraternity itself. The fraternity spokesman concluded by pointing out that the physical location of chapter houses and therefore the ready identifiability of fraternity members unfairly subjected them to scrutiny and criticism not imposed on other students, and by indicating that whatever abuses actually do occur can readily be corrected and reduced in frequency by more vigorous action from administrative officers of the College.

In order to round out its study of fraternity effects on students, the Committee also invited the Dean of Students and the Advisor for Student Affairs to meet with it in a subsequent session. The Dean reported that the principal problem which the fraternities pose for the College is large-group behavior at variance with both the ordinary behavior of individuals who compose the group and with the large-group behavior of other groups which do not have a tightly-knit institutional structure. That undesirable large-group behavior, he said, appears to him to be largely the result of a "diffusion of responsibility," a condition which should be altered by more attention from administrative officers given to monitoring fraternity activity, both directly and through strengthening of the IFC. He expressed the opinion that, if fraternities are to become more desirable ancillaries of college life, they should be non-exclusionary and non-discriminatory and should put more energy than they now do into non-social community activities. In general he concurred with fraternity members' position that their organizations have a valuable role in alleviating feelings of insecurity by providing a sense of affiliation; at the same time, he expressed concern for those who, desiring that sense of affiliation, are rushed and then not elected to a fraternity. He noted, finally, that when it is strong the SGA has been able to provide successful alternatives to fraternity social life and that their success in doing so will be part of a study to be conducted in the fall of 1982 by his office, in conjunction with the Board of Fellows, a study which will deal with the development of an extensive set of alternatives to the social activities now sponsored by fraternities which, in his opinion, too often dominate the undergraduate scene.

The Advisor for Student Affairs was represented by an intern from the Dean of Students Office, who limited himself to reporting briefly on changes in the fraternity scene which he described as a response to the appointment of this Committee, specifically, serious attempts to strengthen internal leadership with the aim of reducing excessive drinking and other undesirable behavior.

THE EFFECTS OF FRATERNITIES ON THE INSTITUTION

To broaden its opinion-sampling, the Committee distributed a questionnaire to the entire Faculty, examined and met with the undergraduate author of a special study, and interviewed the Faculty member whose motion was the formal source of the development of this report.

The questionnaire to faculty: This questionnaire was designed to gather information about interaction between faculty and fraternities

and to survey opinions about possible alterations in the fraternity system itself. Only thirty-nine completed questionnaires were returned (about 25 percent). Several of those returned indicated that they thought the questions, as posed, did not permit enough latitude for full answers. One unanswered questionnaire was returned with the charge that the Committee was "witch-hunting"; one was returned with the charge of "whitewash."

Most respondents (88 percent) indicated that they do not re-schedule academic activities to accommodate the fraternity rushing-pledging period, nor do they grant extensions or "excused absences" for it. In response to a question about exclusionary policies, sixty-four percent indicated approval for exclusion on "some" grounds (e.g., lack of particular skills), but the same number disapproved of exclusion on the basis of sex and disapproved at the same time of selection "through a non-public process."

Although a large majority (77 percent) declared that faculty should be involved in the non-academic life of students, only 36 percent said they would be willing to serve on a committee to monitor changes in the current system, if such changes were officially required. Fifty-four percent of the respondents "voted" that fraternities and sororities be abolished and replaced by "another structure."

The Reineman Report: In partial fulfillment of graduation requirements, Joseph Reineman '82 prepared a comparative study of the situation concerning student life at Trinity College and that at Williams College, where fraternities were abolished in 1968. Responding to nation-wide scandals about hazing practices, Mr. Reineman observed that there is little evidence of physical hazing at Trinity and that "psychic hazing," though a temporary strain roughly equivalent to taking two courses while it lasts, is not in the long run damaging. As for race relations, he found more evidence of integration at Williams than at Trinity, the result—in his judgement—of stronger dormitory social life. His questionnaire to Williams students (to which he obtained a higher proportion of responses than to the one he distributed at Trinity) revealed an overwhelming sentiment there against the restoration of fraternities. (At the time of abolition Williams had seventeen all-male fraternities.) Mr. Reineman concluded that the most desirable change at Trinity would be, rather than abolition, the provision of more social outlets for women—more sororities or more coeducational fraternities.

Professor Samuel Kassow

Dr. Kassow is the mover of the resolution that led to the establishment of the Committee. In his view, two basic questions needed to be addressed by the Committee: (1) is the College really working as it should? and, (2), if not, what should the Committee take as its responsibility?

In comparison with the years in which he was an undergraduate and a fraternity member (in an all-male college with enough fraternities so that anyone who wanted to join a fraternity could do so), he believes the current situation has seriously deteriorated, primarily because of a failure to change the social structure in the wake of coeducation. Social life is now dominated by the minority who belong to fraternities. The future health of the College will require, in addition to a solution of the "fraternity problem," a different admissions policy, a changed curriculum and the raising of capital for expansion of living facilities.

Dr. Kassow believes that the present problems of the College are compounded by the fact that fraternities made no change in their own structure after coeducation. Further, the Trustees should be the agents of change, and the change at this time should be toward: (1) the development of alternative social facilities, (2) alteration in the membership policy of fraternities to admit women, and (3) possibly expansion of the number of fraternities. The ideal is a house system for the entire College. He thinks that abolition of fraternities at this time is neither possible nor desirable.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT

The preceding represents an essentially factual account of what the Committee felt it needed to know, how it set about finding that

Fraternities Deemed Outmoded 'Old Boys Clubs'

out, and what it discovered. Other questionnaires might doubtless have been asked, and they might well have generated different responses; from its inception however, the Committee has done its best to set empirical data alongside the personal opinions that have been conveyed to us, and thereby to conduct its inquiry as objectively as possible. We have looked, and we have looked hard.

Objectivity therefore requires that the Committee acknowledge the following fact: all in all, the bulk of both the evidence we have uncovered and of the opinions we have received cannot basically be said to reflect a deeply rooted, all-College concern that the fraternity system is an issue of paramount importance. Whether this is interpreted as an indication of approval, tolerance, apathy, indifference or benign neglect, it is a fact. If the Committee's task were thus merely to mirror what it has found, we would have to report to the Faculty that we have not sensed that passionate feelings on the issue are widespread. Various individuals have strong views, but on balance, the community has not chosen to speak with one, unambiguous or firm voice, either for or against the fraternity system.

The Committee, however, does not take the position that its function is only to report. A review of the charge to the Committee, as represented in the motion that led to its creation, reveals emphasis on the expectation that we would "consider" what we were to study. We have not forgotten the concerns that were in the air—passionately so, and rightly so—when we came into being, and we do not wish to see those concerns evaporate. We have asked ourselves what the responsibility of agreeing to sit on this Committee brings with it: we have concluded that it is incumbent upon us to set alongside the account of what we have found an unequivocal statement of what we ourselves have come to believe as the result of a year of deliberation. If this is seen as a passage from "objectivity" to "subjectivity," the Committee will not complain: service on the Committee did not entail the abdication of judgment and conscience. Until the tenth month of the Committee's existence, we delayed, by tacit agreement, open discussion of our individual opinions concerning the fraternity system, in an effort to protect our endeavors from prejudice; no personal convictions were aired until we were sure we had done what we could with the empirical data we had before us. Individually and collectively, we have reflected on some of the things we care about at Trinity College, we have considered what we have observed, and we have come to a conclusion.

Faced, then, with a lack of statistical data and with indifferent results from its attempts to sound sentiment by means of questionnaires, interviews and open meetings, the Committee has set itself forthrightly to face its charge as a matter of reasoning from principles and relating that reasoning to what it believes to be an honest appraisal of the situation it has been asked to examine. The following observations, conclusion and recommendation therefore stem from our conviction, arrived at neither hastily nor thoughtlessly, concerning what we think is best for the College. In short, they represent the Committee's attempt to live up to its responsibility.

COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

The Committee's concerns, with regard to the consequences of the fraternity system's existence at the College, have come to center on three basic issues; it is essentially from these issues that the balance of our argument will be developed.

FIRST, there has come about a serious gap between the College's public posture and its private positions. One need go no further than the current *Handbook* for the most disconcerting evidence in this regard. In a four-page statement entitled *Statement on the Relation of Fraternities and Sororities to Trinity College* (*Handbook*, 1982-83, pp. 61-65) reference is made over fifteen times to what the College "expects." No other voluntary student organizations are subjected to such an impressive array of expectations—and no other voluntary student organizations enjoy the privilege of being so explicitly, publicly and officially assured of the wholly voluntary nature of their compliance, and of their almost unrestricted freedom to bypass the normal channels of accountability.

The College "hopes, but cannot insure" (p. 61) that its expectations will be honored; the purpose of the IFC is first "to further the interests of the fraternity system on campus," and secondly to "be its critic as well as its advocate" (p. 64); the Student Government Association has "no direct authority over the conduct of fraternity affairs" (p. 64); the Faculty "like the Student Government (*sic*) has no direct charge to supervise fraternity affairs." Statements such as these, while technically correct, can hardly be thought likely to ensure that what the College expects does indeed come about. With regard to every other component of College life, where expectations are not met, explicit and and openly identifiable courses of redress exist. Such is not the case with the fraternities, whose sense of inviolability can only be strengthened when such statements of institutional expectations are accompanied by such persuasive disclaimers.

Nowhere is this problem more clearly in evidence than on p. 62 of the current edition of the *Handbook*, where we read the following:

...it is expected that the chapters will in their constitutions place themselves under the jurisdiction of the College Regulations and Administrative Procedures (see pp. 69-78, *College Handbook for 1982-1983*). It is further expected that each chapter will state in its constitution that it admits to membership undergraduates regardless of race, color, creed, national or ethnic origin.

Turning to the pages specified, we find under the rubric *College Regulations* ("presented for the information of members of the community, who are expected to be familiar with them") the following:

Offenses applicable to the faculty, administrators, students and their respective organizations including fraternities, when such offenses occur on campus, in housing administered by the College, on fraternity property, at College-sponsored events, or at student organization events held off campus. (p. 69, our underlining)

Listed as number 12 of this unambiguous preamble, we read:

Discrimination against a member of the College community on the basis of race, handicap, creed, color, sex or national origin. On those pages to which the *Statement* refers, the College's condemnation of discrimination on the basis of sex is patent and explicit; yet in the heart of the resume inserted into that very statement, the omission of the word *sex* is flagrant. Without even entering into the question of whether organizations practicing, by statute and by choice, open sexual discrimination have a place at Trinity College, we are confronted by a doubly perturbing fact: the College is in violation of one of its most basic principles, while it excuses the fraternities from compliance with that self-same principle.

In an academic institution such as ours, one would expect emphasis to be placed on the need for scholastic distinction, and such is the case with regard to the College's expectations of the fraternities; on p. 62 of the current *Handbook*, we read:

It is expected that chapters will provide an environment that will promote academic excellence and provide ways to encourage members in their academic pursuits.

The next sentence asserts:

Whenever a significant number of members fails to meet academic obligations, the administration will question the contribution of the fraternity or sorority to its members and to the College.

In spite of this, the Committee found no data available on the academic performance of fraternity members, nor did it learn of any plans to gather the data. The Registrar's Office had neither been supplied with fraternity members' names, nor been asked to calculate averages. As late as fall term, 1982-83, the Committee found it necessary to calculate its own GPA averages from fraternity membership lists it had to assume itself.

Amid the welter of expectations, the only substantive reference to a clear criterion of institutional toleration lies in the acknowledgment of the fraternities' obligation "to secure recognition as an organization eligible to function at the College." (p. 61) The Committee observes that, while one meaning of *to recognize* is simply *to accept*

the existence of, another is to admit the truth or validity of. Within the context of our institutional rhetoric, the deep meaning of recognition and all its implications remains to be clarified, and a more convincing demonstration of the institution's determination that its expectations be fulfilled remains to be made.

The pervasive sense of fraternity inviolability generated by statements bearing an official imprimatur is to be found not only in declarations from the administration. In a *Student Government Association Statement on Fraternities* prepared for, and presented to, the Committee, we read:

The SGA respects the right of fraternities and sororities to remain as uni-sex organizations. However, we encourage them to retain an open mind in reassessing the feasibility of going co-educational...The SGA expects the fraternities, sororities and students to behave in a mature and responsible manner, with mutual consideration and support. (*SGA Statement*, presented to the Committee, 10/13/82). The Committee observes that any group, when faced with an official assurance that a given practice is not only a right, but a respected one, might legitimately wonder why it needs to keep an open mind on the issue. Even the SGA president's verbal readiness to replace "respects" by "recognizes," in the course of the Committee's open meeting with students, does little to invalidate the point.

It must not be overlooked, furthermore, that the Faculty itself does not seem characterized by consistency of conviction in these matters. The motion that brought the Committee into existence (a motion that received unanimous support on the floor of the Faculty) was the direct consequence of a sense of outrage following a scandalous incident. It is the clear sense of the Committee that, as the months have passed, concern has yielded to indifference. Of some 150 Questionnaires distributed to the Faculty, 39 were returned; a large majority of those indicated their preference that the *status quo* should not be allowed to go unaltered—yet a majority indicated their unwillingness to serve on any future monitoring body. Similarly, at an open meeting to which the entire Faculty received an invitation, 12 persons came. No matter how inadequate the Questionnaire, no matter how valid individual justifications might be, such statistics must give us pause.

Concerning the fraternities, the Committee thus observes that between what our communal rhetoric proclaims as mandatory, desirable, problematic or even factual, and what is in reality the case, there is an unconscionable rift.

SECONDLY, the Committee observes that the presence of the fraternities has contributed to a measure of delinquency on the institution's part with regard to the provision of social facilities. The fraternities have come to serve as models for the institution in this respect. Such places as the Pub and Hamlin Hall, by their nature, tend to encourage large-group activities, in which alcohol is served and noise is generated, even by the best behaved of participants. There is a singular dearth, on our campus, of small, comfortable places, open to the community at large for more or less spontaneous use, where conversation may be enjoyed, small dinner parties held, or chance meetings encouraged to blossom. (By no means the least problematic outcome of this situation is the fact that the Library has, almost by necessity, become a major social center; it is, in fact, the most comfortable openly accessible place on campus to sit and talk in a peaceful atmosphere conducive to civility and good conversation. Even the grounds lack a sufficient number of benches for those who would simply like to sit and talk quietly.)

Furthermore, while the model of social life typified by "fraternity parties" has appeared to inspire the institution's sense of the amenities it feels called upon to provide, the consequences of such a situation have led to a curious paradox. We have observed that some students appear to be attracted to fraternities precisely because, in their "private" (rather than "public") functioning, they occasionally provide contexts for those moments of tranquil, sustained or intimate interchange that it is so hard to find a place for elsewhere on campus.

While it is certainly true that this last point can hardly be seen as a fault in the fraternity

system, the Committee feels it symbolizes one of the most problematic outcomes of the system's presence at the College. Just as a sense of basic inviolability or special privilege seems to accrue to the fraternities from the inconsistency of our communal attitudes, so the institution has allowed itself to slip into counting rather too comfortably on the fraternities for some things that are more properly its own responsibility.

THIRDLY, the Committee observes that, by their nature, the fraternities induce divisiveness within the college community. Selection procedures that are both self-reinforcing and shielded from objective scrutiny or communal accountability inevitably foster, in some quarters, an "us and them" view of things, with the risk of unwarranted prestige for those who are "in," and a measure of opprobrium for those who are "out." (In the course of the open meeting with the students, indeed, one fraternity member went so far as to use this argument precisely in defense of the fraternity system: the principle of selectivity in fraternities simply mirrored general practices in American society, and it was natural that students whose parents were members of country clubs should seek to associate primarily with one another. How representative such a view might be is open to speculation; its proponent was not challenged in the course of the meeting, and his position elicited applause.)

In an undergraduate community where social and racial stratification remains all too strong—in spite repeated assertions on all parts that, as a College, we wish to encourage variety and diversity—the fraternity system perpetuates the idea of success through acceptability. In individual, human terms, the effect of rejection on an individual drawn to a group that states its belief in a "close relationship with one's peers based on love, trust and honesty" (*IFC Statement*, April 1982) can be wholesome neither to the individual nor to the collectivity. In broader, institutional terms, the message seems even more pernicious: the fraternity system symbolizes, and provides an officially sanctioned structure for, a continuing desire to preserve secret and self-perpetuating criteria of acceptability. The Committee observes that the purposes of a liberal arts education, as well as our own professed desire to foster diversity as affirmatively as possible, seem ultimately at variance with such a system.

It is of course simply not true that everything related to the fraternities is either heinous or reprehensible. The record clearly shows involvement of some fraternity members in a number of essentially philanthropic undertakings, although it remains a matter for speculation as to whether this involvement stems directly from the fact of membership. It has been gratifying to observe recent IFC efforts to improve the fraternities' image. The Committee noted with approval, for example, the *Tripod's* reporting (10/5/82) of the IFC's intentions to re-institute the escort system on campus, and "to study pledging." It is unfortunate that the direct stimulus to this latter activity was the arrest of one of their members. The lives of many fraternity members have been enriched by the support, the contacts and the personal development they have experienced. We find no reason to be cynical when some members have spoken to us of their desire to find (and indeed of their finding) "love, trust and honesty," for these are values to be cherished, as those who uphold them are to be honored.

But if one examines the broader question of the value to the institution, in contrast to the value to the membership, the picture is far less positive. Precisely because entry into a fraternity is, by definition, predicated on the individual's acceptability to the group, the constant self-reinforcement that ensues can spare members the necessity of social contact with those who are different. When large numbers of people are concerned, this might not matter, since variety and unconventionality of any kind are less problematic when exercised in the mass; but in a small, highly self-conscious world like that of Trinity College, the commitment to institutional values is not furthered by self-defining, self-selecting, self-answering and self-reinforcing groups that bring something to their members, little to the college community at large, and presumably nothing (or

ubs' That No Longer Serve A Useful Purpose

worse) to those unaccountably deemed (or who consider themselves) indigible.

On a campus that is not devoid of voluntary student organizations dedicated, in one way or another, to supporting and improving "the quality of life" at the college, the benefits of fraternity membership are overwhelmingly self-rewarding, rather than of value to the collectivity.

DISCUSSION

In light of the foregoing, the Committee does not see how the fraternity system materially improves the quality of life for the general community. It provides parties—some say, with understandable reluctance—for non-members who pay to attend; it undertakes the sponsorship of a modest number of "cultural events"; it does something by way of community services; most usefully, perhaps, it mans an Escort System to supplement the College's security system. The Committee has the distinct sense that much of this activity has increased of late, and that on balance such "improvement" represents roughly equal parts of sincere conviction and the instinct for self-preservation. Nevertheless, the fact remains, as the fraternities themselves often openly argue, that they have no deep obligation to the community as a whole, and that they serve best if they serve well those who belong to them. The Committee, charged as it is with responsibility to consider the entire community, deems such a justification to be narrow and self-centered. There is no reason to believe that whatever benefits accrue to the general community from the fraternity system depend solely on that system for their existence. Well-motivated, conscientious and community-conscious individuals will always find ways to enrich the collectivity by their efforts; the interest groups that will naturally evolve out of the discovery of shared concerns stand only to benefit from the openness of the process that brings them together.

To what extent does it seem possible that localized alterations and adjustments designed to correct the *manner* of the fraternities' operation at the College would resolve the problems discussed above? The Committee is far from hopeful in this regard, for we believe these problems to be endemic rather than procedural in nature. The repeated and emphasized insistence on the fraternities' primary duty to be of benefit to those whom they choose to favor with membership is something deeply rooted in the nature of the fraternity system itself. To call for the reversal of this fundamental reason for existing would be, in the Committee's judgement, to call for the system to become what, by definition, it cannot.

Fraternities are fundamentally a minority enterprise, enrolling as they do some 15 percent of the student body at Trinity College. How much attention should then be paid to the fraternity system? Were it no more visible or influential than the size of its membership suggests, the Committee would be inclined to turn its eyes away from fraternities and sororities, and attend to the matter of alternatives, in keeping with its charge from the Faculty. But, in fact, the fraternity system, so long entrenched, has an influence utterly incommensurate with its size, and much of that influence is, in the judgment of the Committee, negative.

We have outlined much of the negative consequences of the system's existence at the College in the preceding section of this Report. We recognize that while the charge of divisiveness may be placed squarely at the door of the fraternities, the fraternity system does not bear the sole responsibility for its domination of the social scene at the College, nor for the lack of consonance between institutional rhetoric and institutional practice. Nevertheless, whoever or whatever is to blame for these last two concerns, it is a fact that they are concerns because of the *existence* of the fraternity system at the College. The fraternity system is such that our collegial rhetoric has found itself, in a sense, obliged to talk round it. The fraternity system is such that it has been all too easy for the College to let it be the dominant factor in campus social life. More than once, we have heard the concern voiced that if the fraternity system were not the principal provider of organized life at the College, there would hardly be any. The Committee is not persuaded. Accustomed as the Trinity community is to the dominance of our fraternities,

we may well be unable to see beyond our horizons, and to imagine a different modality. From looking elsewhere, however, one can say that campus life without fraternities is not only possible, but eminently sustainable.

But it is not solely on the posture into which the existence of the fraternity system forces the institution, or on the matter of purely social climate that the Committee fixes its attention.

We note that over the past twenty years—and possibly for longer than that—the "problems" of fraternities have occupied, and continue to occupy, an inordinate amount of faculty and administration concern. The same issues arise year after year, the same abrasions are produced, the same irritations provoked. Is the fraternity system worth the annoyance and offenses it causes?

A second question goes deeper: does the fraternity system fill an important and continuing need, an institutionally defensible need, at the College?

Thirdly, does it meet the basic principles on which our society rests much of its values: equality of access, openness of conduct?

And fourthly, does it project, in itself and to the community, the image of an intellectually alert, curious, committed kind of academic interest; does it promote an attitude toward collegiate life that is both healthy and sensitive?

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

After nearly a year of study and deliberation, the Committee on the Fraternity System and its Alternatives has reached the unanimous and unequivocal opinion that Trinity College would be a healthier place than it now is, both socially and intellectually, if fraternities and sororities were to be abolished on this campus. That opinion has not been lightly arrived at, nor was it at all unanimously held at the outset of the Committee's work. It is the result both of weighing evidence and of balancing advantages and values. Without denying the importance of some kinds of tradition and without underestimating the satisfactions claimed from fraternity and sorority membership by a small percentage of the college population, the Committee has concluded that both are outweighed by considerations of the general well-being of the entire community.

The Committee bases the conclusion it has reached on the following judgments:

1. Fundamental changes in the conditions of public and collegial life and, more specifically, in the character of the college population over recent decades have sharply diminished, if not entirely eliminated, the utility of fraternities and have rendered the tradition which they represent both irrelevant and anachronistic; in short, no need exists for the continuance of the fraternity system.

2. The fraternity system is inherently divisive and therefore damaging to the social egalitarianism which is the bedrock of democratic polity.

3. Exclusionary practices based primarily or entirely on the principle of private and secret codes and agreements violate the spirit and purposes of an education designed to encourage the habit of open inquiry, the development of critical thinking and the broadening of cultural perspectives.

4. The social function now served by fraternities and sororities can and should be met by a variety of alternative activities open to all who wish to participate. Greater student creativity must be expected, and fostered, in this respect, and more tangible support, from both the Administration and the Faculty, should be forthcoming to encourage the SGA and all other student groups who show initiative in this search for alternatives.

To implement its conclusion therefore, the Committee makes the following recommendation:

WE FORMALLY RECOMMEND THAT the fraternity system at Trinity College be phased out over the next three years.

All rushing and pledging activities should be suspended forthwith. Property now owned by fraternities should be acquired, as made available by its owners, by purchase or gift and converted to all-college uses for living quarters, meeting rooms and such other

functions as serve the best interests of the College.

It is not light-heartedly that the Committee makes such a drastic recommendation, nor is it without due respect for the concerns of those its recommendation would most directly and most immediately affect. The Committee is not unmindful of the arguments from principle that many defenders of the fraternity system have made, and we do not dismiss the accusation that, by our action, we would withhold freedom of choice from those who elect to seek membership in the fraternities. Our recommendation would, without doubt, deny some a freedom they currently enjoy, and we concede that the suppression of freedoms is never unproblematic. We feel, nevertheless, that while the Faculty is no longer *in loco parentis*, we do have compelling responsibility for those whose welfare we must consider ourselves charged with. Not to be *in loco parentis* does not mean to be indifferent to the spectacle of impressionable young people who sometimes risk life, limb and self-respect to purchase membership in a group whose purposes and assumptions we cannot honor. It does not mean to be indifferent to the institutional condoning of self-defining interest groups whose promotion of "love, trust and honesty" is at once vitiated by restrictions of accessibility that answer to no institutionally ascertainable criteria. Nor does it mean to be indifferent to the embarrassment caused to the community at large by the occasional actions of individuals or groups whose behavior stems from, and is nurtured by, a conviction of the group's essential distinctiveness from the collectivity.

It might well be arguable that those whom we care for have the freedom to harm themselves at least; but we must ask ourselves whether we, as a Faculty, enjoy the freedom to allow that to happen. The Committee believes we do not, and that the suppression of the lesser freedom entails in fact the gain of a greater liberty.

Although the Committee is steadfast in holding the opinion it has reached, it recognizes that its report and recommendation to the Faculty will provoke spirited discussion. It further recognizes that, should the Faculty concur with its findings and judgment, the matter may not end there, for there are other entities, equally charged with responsibility for the long-run welfare of the College, which must bring their perspectives to the matter at issue.

Therefore, because it does not assume that the fact of its having painstakingly come to a unanimous conclusion guarantees that others will, the Committee adds to the above firm and explicit recommendation an accompanying and separate recommendation based on a contrary assumption: that an ultimate decision is reached to retain the fraternity system in some form. Because the Committee is convinced that the worst outcome would be continuance of the present situation, and because it feels the obligation to face squarely the possibility of such a decision, it believes it has a responsibility to make a secondary recommendation, based on that possibility:

Secondary Recommendation—that the College forthwith extend its regulation concerning discrimination on the basis of race, handicap, creed, color, sex or national origin to all organizations officially recognized as part of the college community;

—that full membership in all officially recognized organizations be open to all who qualify on the basis of criteria publicly advertised and officially endorsed;

—that all officially recognized campus organizations be subject to annual (or biennial) review for renewal by a Faculty-Administration-Student Committee, the decision for continuance to be made on the basis of compliance with the regulations of the College and evidence of contribution to the general welfare of the college community;

—that agreements now existing between the College and fraternal organizations regarding dormitory facilities be revised (a) to apply a uniform occupancy rate and (b) to open the east end of Ogilby Hall to occupancy on the basis of the college-wide lottery system or whatever system of room assignment may subsequently be devised for the general college population;

—that the Administration now undertake to initiate a vigorous program which will encourage students all over the campus to take major responsibility for creating their own varied and flexible patterns of activities; funding to this end, and the provision and maintenance of space in each dormitory and in Mather Hall for small-group social activities, should be a priority.

Respectfully submitted
Deborah Bergstrand,
Mathematics
Henry D'Auria, '83
Henry DePhillips,
Chemistry
George Higgins,
Psychology
(Chairman)
Kenneth Lloyd-Jones,
Modern Languages
Harold Martin,
Humanities
(Secretary)
Robert Stewart,
Mathematics

APPENDIX A Special institutional housing arrangements

The original (1941) agreement gave Delta Psi members preference in the selection of rooms in the North wing of Ogilby Hall as well as exclusive use of the dining and auxiliary facilities by the Eating Club of St. Anthony's Hall. In practice, Delta Psi members in fact had preference in both wings of Ogilby Hall. In 1972 the Faculty accepted a College Affairs Committee recommendation that this policy granting preference over both wings continue through 1977. It remains the current policy.

Two other current practices regarding Ogilby Hall appear inequitable. According to the dormitory occupancy list for 1981-82, only 17 of the 27 residents were Delta Psi members. The 10 other residents were friends of members. Since Residential Services does not know who is a member and who is not, these friends have been assigned rooms without going through the lottery system. Further, there is a disparity between the number of students occupying Ogilby suites and the number assigned to similar suites elsewhere on campus. Ogilby Hall residents (Delta Psi members and their friends) enjoy two persons in a three-room suite with fireplace, where equivalent suites in any other college dorm hold at least three, usually four persons.

Women do not have access to the Ogilby residences. Since there is no other dorm on campus in which only two persons share a three-room suite (with one exception, see next paragraph) excluding women from Ogilby Hall may violate the "comparable quality" section of the *Education Amendment of 1972 to the Civil Rights Act of 1964*, section 86.32 (b) (2) (ii), *Federal Register*, vol. 40, no. 108, June 4, 1975 ("Title IX").

One other fraternity has a similar, though not nearly so extensive, arrangement with the College. Alpha Chi Rho has an agreement with College that its members will be given preference in the assignment of one suite, Northam 203. Here again, only two persons share the rooms even though similar suites in the same building house four persons.

APPENDIX B The procedures, content, and results of the questionnaires used with students

In each questionnaire, an effort was made to avoid prejudicing answers, the means used being to allow as much latitude as possible for replies. Typically, the questions were framed in such language as this: (for fraternity members) What attracted you to fraternity life in the first place? What are the principal rewards you have found in fraternity life? What disappointments, if any, have you experienced with it? (for non-fraternity members) Has your attitude toward fraternities and/or sororities changed since you first came to Trinity; if so, how? What benefits, if any, do you think fraternity/sorority members enjoy? What other roles

Continued on page 16

Arts/Entertainment

Abstraction a la Mel Wong

by Tim Martin

Last Saturday, the Mel Wong Dance Company presented an excellent concert in the Goodwin theatre. Mel Wong, artistic director of the company, effectively combines props, projections, costumes and voice with his choreography to produce thought-provoking dances that are rich in imagery.

The program opened with a solo called *Zephyr*. This piece had a joyous feeling and Skip La Plante's music complemented it superbly. Gayle Ziaks, the soloist, has a wonderful presence and is quite capable of the technical demands the piece presents. There are calm sections in the dance, but most of it moves with high energy, sometimes bordering on the frenetic. These moments of high energy motion occasionally came across as sloppy and seemed inappropriate, considering Ziaks' technical proficiency and the overall beauty of the piece. However, Wong captured the audience with this opening solo.

Catch was a disturbing dance; although company members wore brightly colored pants and striped shirts, they moved with an urgency which produced an unsettling mood. Throughout the piece, dancers would leap into one another's arms and be lifted up or

carried. Brief sections of unison dancing were blended into the work but were not as effective as the the interplay Wong created when several dancers were doing different things. The combination of separate dynamics and images fit together in a striking fashion, displaying Wong's talent for orchestrating movement.

Toward the end of this dance, the music changed mood drastically. Plastic bags were handed out to three of the dancers. For the first time in the piece, one of the dancers went to the floor and stayed there. The trio inflated their bags and turned, holding them at arm's length toward the motionless body. Together they opened their fists, allowing the air to escape and the bags to fall limply to the floor. They clustered around the motionless body and carried it off.

For the closing image of the piece, the stage was blackened and a starry sky projected on the backdrop. A dancer, visible among the points of light, made her way out from the wing, carrying an umbrella and making the careful balancing movements of a tightrope walker.

As Wong stated in the program, "The props and gestures are intended as universal, time eternal symbols, each meaning something

different according to one's individual experiences." One can draw one's own conclusions to the meanings of these images, but the sense of things such as death, peril, and struggle seemed apparent. *Catch* is a powerfully impressive piece.

During the intermission that followed, a video of *Desert Ghosts*—another of Wong's dances—was shown in the lobby alongside a display of his drawings. Wong is also an established graphic artist and deals with his ideas through this medium. It was interesting to view the drawings before and after seeing the corresponding dances.

The program resumed with *Telegram*, perhaps the most obvious of the evening's dances. The dancers appeared in beach clothes, leisure and tourist clothes. Images of hand-holding couples, baseball, posing for pictures and colonial drummers abounded. Quotations and trivial statistics about the U.S. were cited in accompaniment to the movement, constantly broken in on by excerpts from the national anthem. There were other more serious images, however: one dancer seemed to stumble upon a yellow jacket hive and ran off slapping herself. At one point, a dancer appeared in a lab coat and



A scene from *Telegram*, at last Saturday's Mel Wong Dance Concert.

watched silently as another picked up large white towels and, holding them up, stared blankly at the audience before exiting. A coyote's wailing was pitched against an electric hum. These more serious elements, along with the recurring theme of a telegraph operator, kept the audience attentive to the message Wong was sending. *Telegram* is more than a tongue-in-cheek view of America. In the comedy, there are undertones of commercialism and superficiality. In one of his *Telegram* drawings, one particular image could not be missed: a sketchy American flag exhibited on second glance not a blue rectangle with stars, but a television set.

In *Telegram*, Wong has succeeded in combining an enjoyably humorous piece with some serious political and social implications.

Shuttle, the last piece of the evening, opened with Kurt Koegel who gave yet another sparkling

performance. He is a very able mover who executes the choreography with sureness and flair. As the preview promised, *Shuttle* is a "...quartet of non-stop energy projectile movement..."; it is a flattering to Wong's choreographic and the company's technical abilities. Arm gestures and lunges, characteristic of his work, were polished and and clean and constituted the strongest ensemble dancing of the evening. Props added to the fantastic speed and action. Skip La Plante's rhythm, hammered out on long tubes, was so exciting, the audience could not help but be pulled into the acceleration of the piece.

It is difficult for one reviewer to comment effectively on Mel Wong's work because it is abstract. However, anyone seeing this company perform is bound to see something different.



A brief moment from a rehearsal for the Broadway section of the Revue. Though there doesn't seem to be much happening, Mike Connelly looks like he's having fun!

photo by David Siskind

Musical Revue Spices Up End of Term

It's that time of year again — post-midterm slump, a brief and bittersweet moment with a turkey at home, countdowns until the last day of classes, and the Trinity College Music Department's Annual Musical Revue. Under the direction of Gerald Moshell, this year's Revue offers a unique combination of musical genres including opera, jazz—rock, and Broadway show tunes.

The Revue begins with the ending of a beginning — the first act finale of W.A. Mozart's opera *Così Fan Tutti*, the story of two sisters, their fiancés, and Don Alfonso, who bets the men that the sisters will be unfaithful to them. The sly lads then disguise themselves in order to trick the women into falling for these "other" men. Staged by Ron Luchsinger of the University of Hartford, Andy Carlson, Joe Scorese, Floyd Higgins, Carolyn Montgomery, Kathi O'Connor, and LeAnn Murphy act out the confrontation of the disguised suitors and the adamant women who refuse their advances. The

piece will be sung in English for all you non-Italian majors.

Then for something completely different, the show shifts to jazz-rock music of the thirties through present day. Marc McDonald, on saxophone, will lead some of Trinity's "hippest cats" (musicians) through tunes by Duke Ellington, Joni Mitchell, Dizzie Gillespie, Fats Waller, Oliver Nelson, and others. The band consists of Dean Sophocles on piano, Perry Mahler on bass, Rusty Williams on drums, and features singers Selden Wells and Liz Arno.

And that's not all, folks, because if you act now and buy tickets in advance to see these first two groups, you are also entitled to twenty-one Broadway show tunes, completely choreographed by Scott Collishaw, '81 and performed by sixteen enthusiastic men and women. The theme of the Broadway section is shows of the 1960's, from the teen-aged frivolity of *Bye-Bye Birdie*, through the farcical antics of *A Funny Thing Happened On The*

Way To The Forum, the seamy nightclub life of *Cabaret*, up through the wild abandon of *Hair*. Other shows include *How To Succeed In Business*, *Fiddler On The Roof*, *Camelot*, *The Apple Tree*, and *Promises, Promises*. Members of the ensemble, Laura Austin, Greg Avitabile, Ann Brown, Diann Chamberlain, Chuck Chronis, Grant Cochran, Mike Connelly, Hyla Flaks, Richard Freytag, Beverly Gebelein, Maria Lavieri, Scott Nesbitt, Marc Pinto, Hilary Rao, Laura Wilcox, and Tom Zoubec, will perform as soloists and as chorus members singing, dancing and acting a few short scenes from each of the shows.

So don't forget, The Musical Revue, coming to a theatre very near to you, the Goodwin Theatre in Austin Arts Center, the weekend following Thanksgiving, Thursday, December 2 through Sunday, December 5 at 8:15 pm, admission being \$2 for students and faculty, \$4 for the general public.

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Arts / Entertainment

Moshell Conducts 'Superb' Four B's Concert

by Gregory O. Davis

This weekend, the Trinity College Concert Choir, under the direction of Gerald Moshell, engaged in an elaborate concert of "Music by Four B's." Moshell combined the choir with a competent orchestra, pianist Linda Laurent, and tenor Peter Harvey to create an evening of dramatic dynamism and dynamite music.

The *Toreador Chorus* from Bizet's *Carmen* started the performance with a lively and boisterous welcome. The prelude demonstrated the proficiency of the orchestra, an ensemble of Trinity and Hartt students with concertmistress Cynthia Treggor. The choir established a dulcet equilibrium which was maintained throughout the concert.

In Brahms *Nanie*, the well-blended choir captured the sentiment of the grief-stricken gods bewailing the death of the beautiful Adonis. They instilled an elegiac quality typical of Brahms' maudlin lyricism.

Closing the first half of the concert was Beethoven's *Fantasia in c minor* for piano, orchestra and chorus. Pianist Linda Laurent demonstrated the extraordinary technical aptitude and musical understanding that earned her the



Two moments from the climactic Concert Choir performance of this past weekend. Above, a portion of the combined forces of choir and orchestra at the chancel end of the chapel. Below, the antiphonal women's chorus, boy sopranos and organ at the opposite end of the nave. photo by Keryn Grolis



title of Artist-in-Residence. Not only did her playing remain strong and smooth throughout Moshell's swift tempo, but she consistently maintained a sense of grace and peace through difficult solo passages. Laurent's vitality, laced with emotional sincerity, made it easy to obey Schiller's advice, "...accept the gifts of fair art gladly." Also featured in the *Fantasia* were vocal soloists Suzanne Chaplin, Maria Lavieri, Beverly Gebelein, Floyd Higgins, Scott Nesbitt and Steve Kish. All performed outstandingly. Of particular note were the solos of Lavieri and Nesbitt. Lavieri's beautiful operatic voice evoked a sympathy for the loss of Adonis. Nesbitt demonstrated an excellent control of all notes in the tenor range.

For the second half of the concert, Moshell led the choir in a superb performance of Benjamin Britten's *Saint Nicholas Cantata*. This work featured soloist Peter Harvey who was last seen at Trinity in a recital of vocal quartets. As before, Harvey proved to be a most professional singer. He coupled precise articulation with penetrating dramatic fervor to deliver a flawless portrayal of *Saint Nicholas*. In the fourth movement he showed mastery of his tenor range, weeping for the love of God. Harvey gave the concert an intense religious quality; one was convinced of his sincerity. Again in the seventh move-

ment, he powerfully governed the ensemble with penetrating emotion and dramatic crescendos. Along with Harvey the cantata featured four boy sopranos of remarkable talent. The boys added a melodramatic flair to the work. For the seventh movement, in which three boys are called back to life by Nicholas, the boys preceeded down the aisle of the darkened chapel carrying candles singing quiet "Alleluia." The gallery choir of Trinity sopranos and altos sang from the rear of the chapel, placing the audience in the middle of the ensemble. Thus arranged, the congregation was asked to sing two hymns, further involving them in this musical jamboree. The choir established a melodius flow in the eighth movement, singing in praise of Nicholas' work. The cantata was brought to a dramatic close in the ninth movement with the death of Nicholas. Harvey sang Nicholas' dying words as the choir sang the canticle "Nunc dimittis." The piece climaxed with the hymn "God moves in a mysterious way", rendered by all performers and the congregation.

Director Moshell should be commended for the creation of such an elaborate production-and doing it well. It was a great pleasure to see Trinity students and members of the Hartford community work together and form a program of such dramatic appeal and musical talent.

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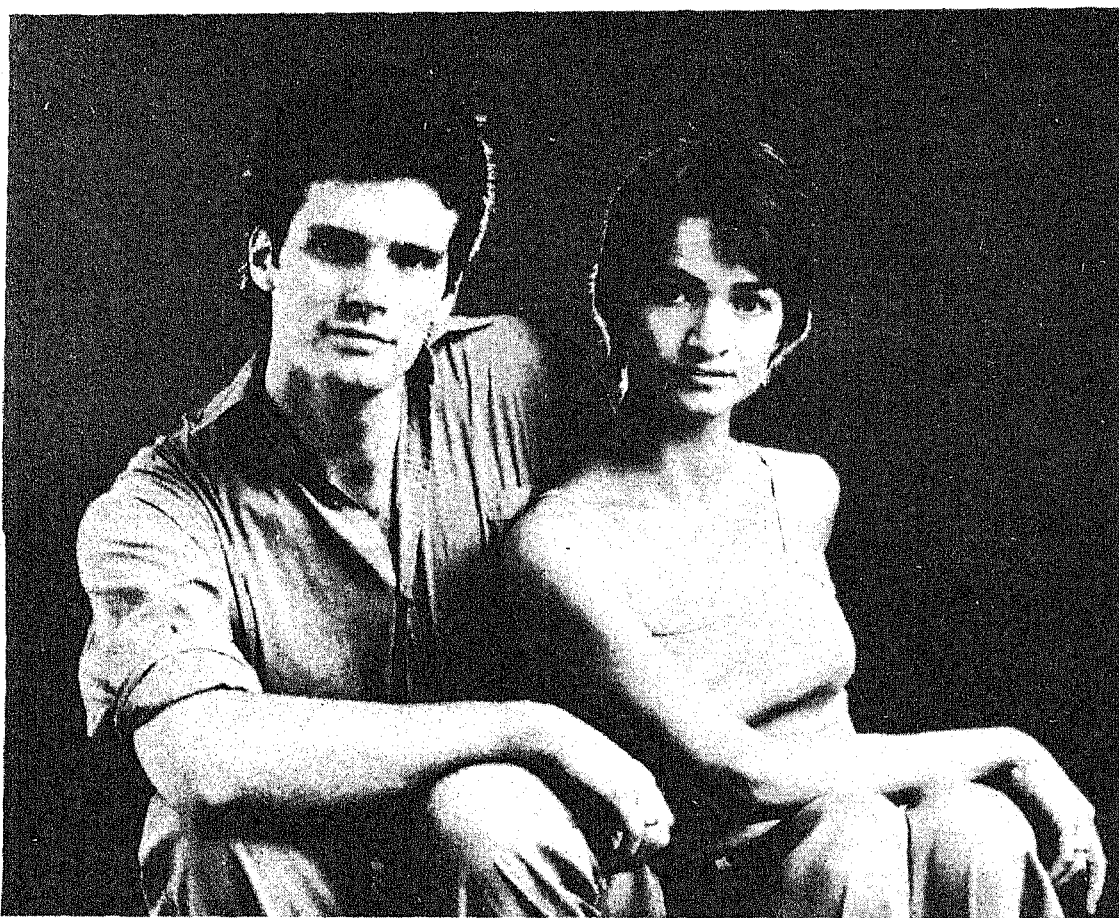
Richard Schechner, iconoclastic writer and theater director, will lecture at Trinity's McCook auditorium on Thursday, December 2 at 4 p.m. Schechner, a professor at the New York University School of the Arts, was founder and director of the Performance Group which became world famous for its innovations in environmental theater. Currently Schechner is writing and researching numerous topics related to the interface of anthropology and theater. His discussion at Trinity will focus on the current state of experimental theater as it has evolved since the 1960's. He will also be showing video tapes of his OBIE award winning production of Brecht's *Mother Courage and Her Children*.

Arts / Entertainment

Dancers Bring Aesthetic Goals to Trinity

Nusha Martynuk and Carter McAdams are the new Dancers-in-Residence this year. Though they are adept in most areas of dance, they find their main interest lies in modern dance.

In classes, as in their own performances, they emphasize creativity and aesthetics, and avoid training students in the technical aspects of dance. Martynuk and McAdams are mostly concerned with movement itself as a mode of theatre, yet they do not act. This point of view arises out of their previous full-time participation in the Nikolais Dance Theatre in New York City, a multi-media company, emphasizing both dance and theatre.



Carter McAdams and Nusha Martynuk, Trinity's Dancers-in-Residence.

Martynuk and McAdams began dancing in college, Nusha at Temple University in Philadelphia and Carter at Princeton. After graduation, Martynuk performed with the Zero Moving Company, and McAdams joined a small repertory company in Cleveland, after which he taught at Trinity for three years. In 1978, they met while performing with the Beverly Brown dance ensemble in New York. During their subsequent

stint with the Nikolais Dance Theatre, the two travelled six months per year, in the United States and abroad.

They are both excited to be teaching at Trinity because the small class sizes them to make personal and helpful relationships with the students and to inspire creativity. Also, when performing, they enjoy the intimacy of the audience, rather than performing in a large auditorium.

Martynuk and McAdams plan to give informal modern dance performances on a monthly basis. Their last such performance was Friday in Seabury 47, in conjunction with Judy Dworin. Though the different dances were improvisational, they were cohesive and mesmerizing. They used no music, but made sounds and used nonsensical conversation in a couple of pieces.

Their next performance will be sometime next month before Christmas. It is definitely worth experiencing their talents and sense of humor in such a personal way.

Student Opinion Split Evenly Between Fraternities As 'Beneficial' and 'Immaterial'

Continued from page 13

the social role do you think fraternities should play in general college (not individual) life, if any?; (for freshman) What do you see as the positive and negative aspects of fraternity/sorority social life? Did the existence of fraternities and sororities influence your decision to come here and, if it did, how?

Overwhelmingly, and not surprisingly, the fraternity members interviewed, eighty percent of whom have remained active in the fraternities they joined, expressed full or reasonable satisfaction with their experience; none expressed deep dissatisfaction, even among those who were not accepted by their first choice. Most reported that the fraternity had neither a good nor a bad effect on their academic work; twenty percent claimed that it had a beneficial effect, and ten percent, a deleterious effect. Although the proportions are different, most indicated that fraternity life had little effect on their political and social views; ninety to ninety-five percent of those who admitted to some effect claimed it had been positive in clarifying or improving their social and political understanding and positions. When they were asked directly about values, substantially more interviewees indicated more of a strengthening than no effect, and almost none admitted any weakening that they would attribute to fraternity life. Although only thirty percent said that their choice of college was affected by the fact that Trinity has fraternities, about eighty percent believed that fraternities at Trinity are beneficial to the atmosphere of the college (ten percent called it "essential"); almost none thought it made no difference; the same number found it "damaging" as found it "essential". It is clear from the responses of interviewees that the primary attractions of fraternity life as they remember viewing it before they joined—close friendships and social life—are those which they most cherish as members.

While few apparently joined with the expectation that fraternities would affect their personal development, large numbers attributed to fraternity membership an increase in

social ease, in the acquisition of a sense of responsibility and in appreciation of team effort. Overwhelmingly, however, the reward of fraternity life for most is in the development of close, and what many think will be continuing, friendships. That fact is borne out in their report that a heavy majority of all their friendships at the time of the interview were with members of the same fraternity. It may be of some interest that close friendships outside the fraternity were much more often with non-fraternity people than with members of other fraternities, perhaps a reflection of the housing situation which may to some extent encourage dispersion of fraternity members throughout the student body, or it may be that many of these friends are women. One question asked of all three categories of students interviewed had to do with the activities which absorb the most and least of their social time. For fraternity members, fraternity parties ranked first by a considerable margin; room parties second; general campus activities, third; use of the College Pub and social activities off-campus, trailing fourth and fifth. To summarize: if the responses of those interviewed accurately reflect the attitudes of the whole fraternity/sorority population, then whether or not they thought about joining a fraternity before they entered Trinity, they like fraternity life, think it has benefited them in several ways and has seldom done them harm, and believe that Trinity is a better place because of the fraternity system.

The non-fraternity students interviewed were members of the classes of 1982, 1983 and 1984, and the numbers of men and women were about equal. Eighty percent of the men interviewed had at one time thought of joining a fraternity while only 20 percent of the women had thought of joining sororities. The difference may be attributed to the relatively short period of time that Trinity women have had the option to join a sorority. All respondents stated they were satisfied with their current position of *not* being in a fraternity or sorority. When asked to estimate what proportion of their "best friends" in college belong to fraternities or sororities, 75 percent of the males said 0 percent-15 percent, while 80 percent of the females said 0 percent-10 percent. These

percentages are approximately equal to the percentage of students who belong to a fraternity or sorority at Trinity (15 percent); thus, with regard to fraternity/sorority membership, the composition of the group identified by non-fraternity people as "best friends" does not deviate markedly from the composition of the general population. Ninety percent of the women ranked fraternity parties as the "social option" they enjoyed least, and as such, attended least. Three-quarters of the men and half of the women approved of single-sex fraternities/sororities; however, 38 percent of the males and 50 percent of the females also said they would favor the idea of coed fraternities and sororities.

These students were read the following from the College's *Statement on Professional Conduct, Conflict of Interest and Sexual Harassment*:

The term 'sexual harassment' refers to a range of unwanted and inappropriate actions; jokes and sexual allusions; suggestions and advances; subtle or unsubtle pressures for sexual involvement; unwarranted references to one's physical person, sexuality or sexual activities; physical conduct and the demand for sexual favors; and sexual assault. 75 percent of the men and 70 percent of the women said fraternities/sororities *condoned* such actions. While the same proportion of women also said they *promoted* sexual harassment, only 30 percent of the men thought so.

When asked whether the institutions were essential, beneficial, immaterial or disadvantageous, most of the sample split evenly between "beneficial" and "immaterial." When asked whether having or not having fraternities or sororities would effect their decision on applying to colleges (were they to do it again), most said it would not matter. Finally, the benefits which non-fraternity/sorority members saw members as having were "a common bond," "a guaranteed social outlet," and "more casual recreational opportunities."

The final set of interviews scheduled were with members of the freshman class. The responses to the requests for interviews was very low with only two interviews completed of the 49 requested.

More Sports

Finish In Nationals Earns Amrien A-A

by Steve Klots

Elizabeth Amrien became Trinity's first All-American in Cross Country ever this past Saturday as she took 20th place in National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III National Championship. She qualified for the race, which was held at Fredonia State in New York, by finishing seventh in last week's New England Championships.

Although her time was slow for the five kilometer distance--over 19 minutes--Amrien allowed only two other runners from the New England region to finish ahead of her in the national meet, thus showing the quality of her race Saturday. In order to achieve All-

American status, a runner has to finish in the top 25.

Asked whether she was pleased with her race afterwards, Amrien said, "At first no, but then when I realized that I had beaten four people who had beaten me in the New England I was happier."

She said that the course was really slow due to the muddy and wet conditions, and also because it was entirely held on grass--a big change from the pavement of Hartford. Amrien concluded that these factors made her legs tire earlier than usual, which lead to eight runners passing her in the last mile.

Her race concluded the season for both the men's and women's teams.

Women Hoopsters Hope To Remain Number One

continued from page 20
throughout the season.

The Bants are looking towards a strong, successful season which opens at home on Tuesday, November 30 at 7:00 p.m. against

Elms College, Wellesley, Keene State, and Eastern Connecticut State College, the three games added to the schedule should provide excitement and challenge for the Bants.



Coach Karen Erlandson's troops prepare for their November 30th opener.

photo by Leslie Smith

WRTC's Winter

Sports Season

- | | | |
|---------|------------------|--------------|
| Dec. 1 | Men's Basketball | 8:00 |
| 4 | Hockey | 5:00 or 8:00 |
| Jan. 22 | Women's B-Ball | 2:00 |
| 24 | Hockey | 7:30 |
| 27 | Men's Basketball | 8:00 |
| Feb. 1 | Men's Basketball | 8:00 |
| 3 | Women's B-Ball | 6:00 |
| 7 | Hockey | 7:30 |
| 11 | Men's Basketball | 7:30 |
| 12 | Men's Basketball | 3:00 |
| 16 | Hockey | 7:30 |
| 24 | Hockey | 7:30 |
| 26 | Women's B-Ball | 5:30 |
| | Men's Basketball | 7:30 |
| Mar. 1 | Men's Basketball | 8:00 |

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More Sports

Depth Should Equal Winning Ice Hockey

continued from page 20

Vernon Meyer, freshmen, at wings. Equal in stature and offensive prowess will be freshman Bill Slancey's line with captain T.R. Goodman at left wing and senior Dan Walsh on the right side. The third line will be comprised of defensive specialists Lou Shipley, Mike Disandro, and Jim Schacht, all of whom will see plenty of action in short-handed situations.

The tremendous depth at forward forces Dunham to face the difficult task of picking from eight players to fill the fourth line. Freshmen Eric Steeper, Mark Stiglitz, Erik Smith, Rick Stetson, Pat Mullin, Tom Sheehy, sophomore Mike Sload, and senior Steve MacDonald are currently under consideration for the fourth trio; however, all figure to see a lot of action. A grueling twenty-game season, four-team tourney, and, hopefully, play-off action will leave ample time for everyone to get playing time. However, only twelve forwards and six defensemen will dress for each game.

"We've been improving year by year, and this season we've got a good balance on the team. We have several kids at the freshman level who will be on the number one line in a couple of years. We'd like to be able to develop good athletes from within," explained Dunham.

The strength in numbers continues at the goaltending position where two players are battling for back-up duty behind senior Steve Solik. The duties will be shared by sophomore Chris Watras, who

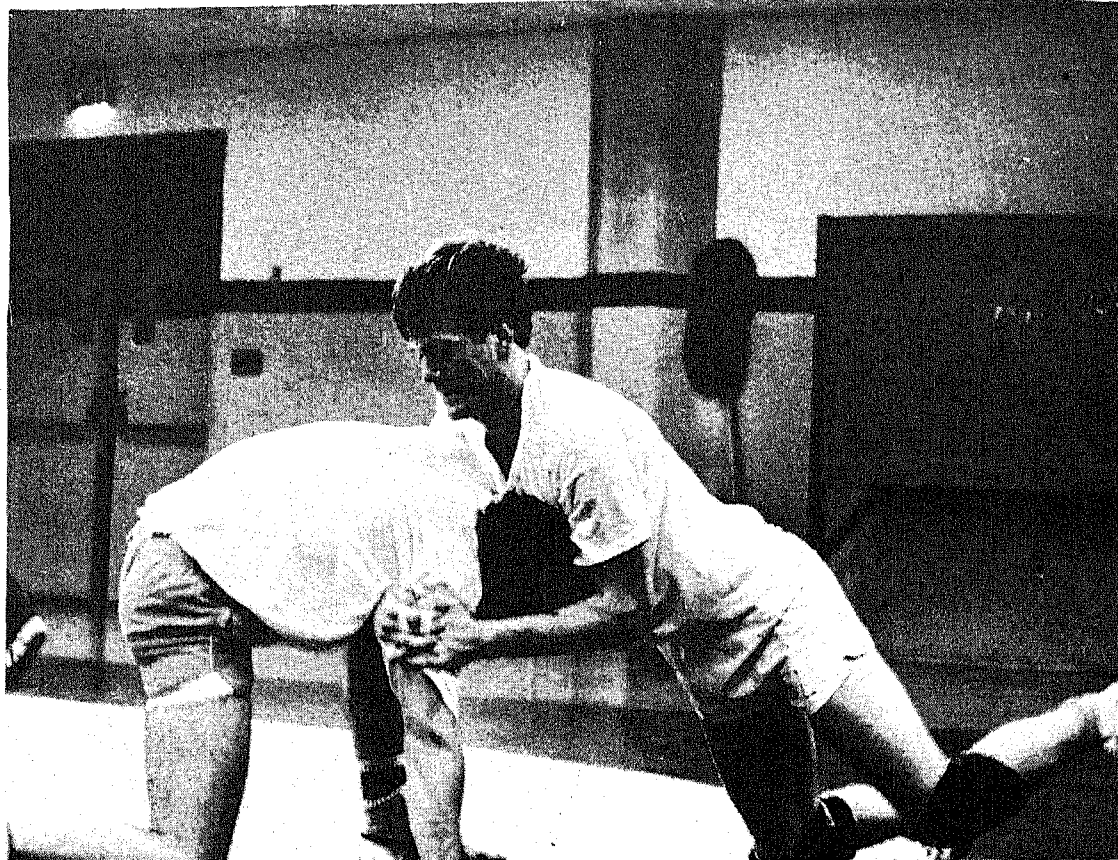
played well last year during Solik's absence, and freshman Vince Laurentino. But, as Dunham points out, "If Solik shows that he can return to his previous level of play, then he'll be the number one goalie."

The Bantams appear to be just as strong at the blue line as they are up front. Chris Downs, a second team Division III All-Star last year as a freshman, will be paired with junior Bill Stride to form the top defensive group. Seniors Ander Wensberg and co-captain Mike McCarthy are also likely partners on the back line. Freshman Chris Lorenz, who is impressive in practice, appears to have nailed down a job as the fifth defenseman and will be paired with either Glen Scanlan, Bill Nault, or Chip Farnham.

To cut down on giveaways and breakaways, Dunham has stressed defensive drills in practice. "We believe in being strong in our own zone. Over the first three weeks of practice, we've been emphasizing defensive skills," said the coach.

On the powerplay, Dunham plans to use the Corning-Whitmore-Meyer line, with Corning joining Downs at the points and MacDonald filling the slot. The number two line of Goodman, Slancey, and Walsh will also see action on the powerplay, with Wensberg and McCarthy firing a way from the blue line.

Overall, Trinity should be an exciting team to watch this year as it will employ a motion system with the hopes of generating more of an attack. Rangers fans will undoubtedly notice the similarity as Dunham discussed



The last few years have not been kind to the Trinity wrestling program. This season a group of freshman grapplers seem to promise the beginning of a turnaround for the Bantams.

photo by Whitney Rogers

his system with current Ranger center Mike Rogers over the summer.

"Our breakouts and neutral zone play resemble the same type of European system that Herb Brooks uses," noted Dunham.

The Bantams should also prove to be a tenacious lot, seeking to apply pressure with vigorous forechecking. They were not able to do that effectively last year, but with faster skaters this year's squad should perform better.

"In our league, the weakest point on all teams is defense. Now, we'll be able to take advantage of the other team's weaknesses because we have more

aggressive athletes who have the ability to forecheck effectively," explained Dunham.

Although the Bantams don't have a Wayne Gretzky, a big gun they can look for at critical points, they do have some returning players who can ripple the twines. Goodman pumped in 28 points on 12 goals and 16 assists and was the leading scorer. Corning registered 20 red lights on nine goals and 11 assists. And Downs collected 20 points in only 16 games. However, Dunham warns that his goal isn't to inflate individual's statistics.

"We're not interested in individual statistics. If the team plays well together, we'll win. Stats are for losers."

The Bantams also appear to have the wheels necessary to maintain a torrid pace over the

long schedule.

"We're a well balanced team. We won't score seven goals a game, but we'll skate with anybody," noted Dunham.

If Trinity is to improve its record and gain one of the four playoff spots, it will be no easy chore. Competition is stiff in Division III and the Bantams schedule includes some Division II schools as well. Although the gap between the two divisions is narrowing, Dunham maintains that "it's a competitive league and we'll have very few breathers. But we'll get better by playing better teams."

Still, with increased depth and a balanced attack, Trinity won't be skating on thin ice this season. Just ask John Dunham. When you hear his reply, you'll hear a voice that emits an anticipation of success.

Versatility To Mark Hoopster Campaign

continued from page 20

three, the inexperienced returnees and the freshmen.

"If you lose people who for the most part started for four years, whoever you put in will not have had a lot of time and will be inexperienced," admitted Ogrodnik.

Trying to emerge from beneath the shadows of Carl Rapp, Jim Callahnan, and Roger Coutu will be Steve Braken, Tom King, and Kerry Sullivan. Braken (6' 10") will share time at center with Sullivan.

Ogrodnik says of Braken, "He's very much improved. We expect some thing from him and he'll be a surprise to people as will Carry Sullivan."

King, who saw a decent amount of action last season and averaged 6.3 points per game, possesses a good outside touch and has the ability to work inside. In all likelihood King will start at one forward.

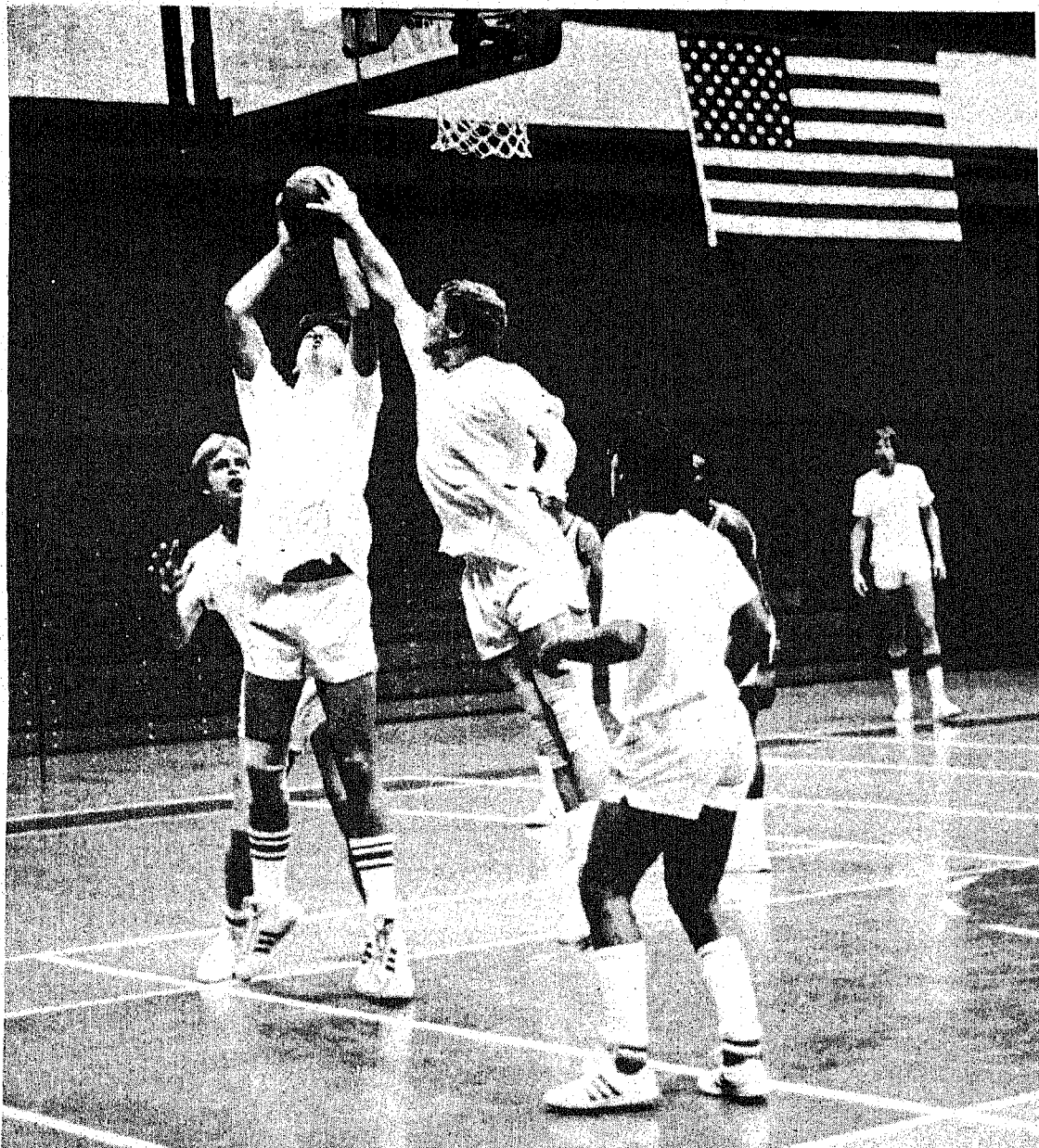
The other forward position may

come down to a battle between two freshmen, William Pfohl and Kenneth Abere. Abere, a 6' 5" all-state player from New Jersey, has been turning heads in practice according to Ogrodnik as has the 6' 6" Pfohl.

The third freshman, Tim Curtis, will probably divide time between the post and the two forward positions. Curtis has been a defensive stand-out through the first few weeks of practice.

The depth along the front line should allow Trinity to be extremely physical because the players will not have to be overly concerned about fouls.

In the end, the Bants biggest strength will have to be their versatility. There will be a number of teams on the schedule that the Bants will not be able to match strength-to-strength. The Bantams ability to create a tempo that is uncomfortable for the opposition will determine the success of the 82-83 edition of the Trinity Men's Basketball Team.



Jim Bates blocks a shot during practice. The men's basketball team hopes to improve on last year's 13-10 mark.

photo by Leslie Smith

More Sports

A Statistical Look At Trinity Football (5-3)

The most basic (the word "profound" doesn't go with football) conclusion one can make concerning the Trinity football season was that things went more or less according to form. The Bants' three losses came at the hands of teams whose cumulative record was 21-4. Conversely, the overall record of the five teams Trinity beat was 10-31. In the end it was a season of few surprises.

This was also true on both sides of the line. Defensively, an experienced secondary combined with the pass rush of defensive ends Rusty Williams and John Lemonick to produce fifteen interceptions. In addition, Bantam opponents completed only 43.9 per cent of their passes as opposed to 49.4 per cent in 1981. Despite the fact that the opposition threw the ball fifty-three more times in '82, the yardage was still under that during the previous season.

This, however, can not be said of the running defense. The eight teams ran more often and more successfully against a Trinity defense that featured an entirely new defensive front three. The increased rushing total (1039 yards) gave Bantam opponents over 2,000 yards in total offense.

Curiously, this output resulted in an average of 1.9 fewer

points per game than in '81. This at least can partly be attributed to the interceptions that ended many drives.

Offensively, the Bantams responded to the lack of an overpowering fullback by throwing the ball 104 more times than in 1981. Quarterback Joe Shield completed 52.5 per cent of his 238 (a school record) attempts. The increase in

Tuesday Afternoon

by Stephen K. Gellman

passing yardage, 470 yards more than in '81, was the reason why Trinity's total yardage was up 115 yards.

As with the defensive statistics, there was a paradox between yardage and points. The increase in total yardage was accompanied by a drop in point production from 19.8 to 17.5.

The drop in scoring can be attributed to a couple of factors. First, the inexperienced unit had trouble punching the ball into the end zone after moving inside the opponents'

twenty. Another factor in the decrease was the punting game.

In 1981 the Bantams averaged a gain of almost a yard on an exchange of punts. In '82, however, Trinity lost exactly seven yards an exchange. This affected Bantam field position and often meant Trinity had to go upwards of 70 yards to score.

Individually, Joe Gizzi led Trinity in rushing with 345 yards, edging out fellow senior Mike Elia by twelve yards. Shield, of course, was the key performer on offense, completing 125 passes, forty-five to New England's top receiver Tim McNamara. In addition, tight end Steve McManus caught twenty-seven passes.

Chip Farnham led Trinity with 120 total tackles (thirty-three solo, eighty-seven assists). Williams led the team with seven and a half sacks, followed by his running mate Lemonick with six. It must be comforting to the coaching staff that six of the top eight tacklers will return for 1983.

In September, 1982 rightfully was labeled a rebuilding year. The job was done rather nicely under the tent of a 5-3 season. 1983 will offer the challenge of greater expectations.

Lake, Dyer, Raftis To Lead Ducks

After registering the best record ever in Trinity College swimming history, the men's team faces a tough rebuilding year in 1983.

The loss of stars Scott Bowden and Doug Gray, who between them own 14 college records, has left a large void to fill. A thin recruiting year has produced only three frosh additions to a numerically small squad. John Harrington of Lathrop, Michigan has shown great promise in the breaststroke and is being counted on to replace perennial winner Gray in those events. Greg Carter of Falmouth, Maine and Adam Kimmick of Midland Park, N.J., both freestylers, complete the freshman contingent.

Coach Chet McPhee can take solace in the return of three superb sprinters. Senior Chip Lake and sophomores Rex Dyer and Tim Raftis will be on hand again, and will rank with the best in the league. Dyer will undoubtedly be pressed into service for backstroke events in the absence of Bowden.

Other returning lettermen include distance freestylers Greg Accetta and Chris McCarthy, sprinter Bob Anderson, and breaststroker Dave Mugford.

Scott Keilty will again lead the diving corps, with novice divers Bob Hemmes and Colonel McKee beginning to show promise.

The men are training very hard and seem optimistic about their prospects. Depth will be a problem, but if the squad can keep their thin ranks healthy and intact, it will take a good team to beat them.

Intramural Championship AD Overcomes Zogs In

by Bruce Zawodniak

Alpha Delta Phi won the Intramural Soccer 'World Cup' Championship by edging the Zogs 5-4, avenging an earlier 4-4 tie with the Zogs (8-2-1). AD finished the season with a 10-0-1 record. Intense Realization, who took third place honors, highlighted their campaign with a 3-1 victory over the Zogs. The Cheswicks finished fourth in Cup play (7-4).

Members of AD included: Todd Clark, John Kerr, George Abe, Jim Hagar, Dan Leavy,



Although it appears here as if Coach Chet McPhee has come up with a secret weapon, the women's swim team should be very successful using just two arms during the 82-83 season.

photo by Lyn Elting

Waterpolo Experienced A Fall Of Success And Frustration

by Edward B. Kaplan

The Trinity Water Polo team finished the 1982 season ranked second in Division II New England water polo with a fine 13-8 record. The Ducks were also honored with an invitation to compete in the prestigious Eastern water polo tournament.

As always, at the end of one season people look ahead to next year. Trinity is fortunate in two respects; it has a strong freshman

team and the beginnings of a women's water polo team.

The Ducks are losing four important seniors and this year's freshman class will be forced to plug the gaps that are being created by their departure. This means that Stuart Sziklas, John Harrington, Adam Kimmick, Mike Kanef, Greg Carter and Steve Levenson will see considerable playing time in the years ahead and particularly next year. They will be carrying the burden of Trinity's rich water polo history and traditions on their fledgling shoulders.

1982 was the first season that Trinity women actually played in organized, regular games against other women's teams. Outstanding is the only word that can possibly describe the poise, knowledge, and skill of Liz Brennan, Lulu Cass, Michelle Parsons, Barbara Brennan, Dea Frederick and Steph Ryan. The team finished the year undefeated with an unequalled reputation for being very tough and very competitive.

The men's offense was led by Chip Lake (62 points), Scott Bowden (50 points), Ed Kaplan (50 points), John Peabody (41

points) and Tim Raftis (33 points). Invaluable defensively were Mike Bronzino, Dave Mugford, and Sziklas. Goalie Lance Choy enjoyed another season of deflecting shots right and left with different parts of his anatomy.

For the seniors Peabody, Choy, Bowden and Kaplan this was, perhaps, the most frustrating season of their collegiate careers. Trinity had what appeared to be a particularly strong team on paper. However, once the Ducks entered the water, things failed to mesh and the potential of the 1982 season was never realized for more than short periods of time.

Those periods will be remembered forever as portent of what might have been; during them the Ducks exhibited some of the best water polo that has ever been seen at Trinity.

It is now time to say goodbye to the seniors and to enshrine them in Trinity's Books of Waterpolo, its history, and its traditions. It is the time to pass the reins of leadership from Choy, Peabody and Kaplan to the newly elected Lake and Bronzino. Until next year in the Duck Pond.

Women's Swim Team Is Loaded

The women's varsity swim team began practice Nov. 1, and early indications are that 'Chet's Chicks' will continue to be one of the best squads in New England.

Coming off their best season ever, the women have reasonable expectations of improving last year's high finish in the New England and national rankings.

The loss of Martha Belcher, New England backstroke champion and two time All-American, who is taking a year of study in Europe, and the departure of Laura Gill, will be offset by the acquisition of a hot group of freshman, and the return from European study of senior Anne Ward. Ward, the 1983 Captain, held every Trinity freestyle record before going abroad.

All-Americans Lulu Cass, freestyle, and Laura Couch, breaststroke, return to give great strength in their events. All-New England selections Debbie Cronin, Susie Cutler, and Michelle Parsons also are back and working hard.

A classy group of freshman have Coach Chet McPhee grinning, and may be the key to a very exciting season. Barbara Brennan, a flashy sprinter from Longmeadow, Mass., has been showing why she was one of the most sought-after high school swimmers in New England last year. Ginny Finn, diminutive backstroker from Torrington, is already matching performances of the legendary Belcher. Karen Hubbard is pushing Couch in the backstroke lane, and both Sarah OmN AND Wendy Woolf show great promise as distance freestylers.

Perhaps the addition who has attracted the most comment around Trowbridge Pool is transfer Dea Frederick. The lean junior from Omaha, Neb. was the 1981 Division II national sprint champion while swimming for Texas Christian University. Her arrival on the hilltop campus this fall caused a lot of excitement in Trinity swimming circles.

Diving ace Mary Ellen Foy will be backed up by promising freshman Victoria Keefe. Veteran diver Ana Meyer has returned from foreign study, and may bolster Trin's diving fortunes if she can overcome chronic sinus problems.

Sports

Men's B-Ball Looks For Proper Rhythm

by Stephen K. Gellman

There are more or less two types of college basketball teams. They have virtually become stereotypes.

On one side we have the Kentuckies of the basketball world. This type of team bangs, bangs, and bangs some more. After thirty-five minutes the opposition's front line is worn to a frazzle. Unfortunately for them their are still five minutes to play.

At the opposite end of the spectrum are quick, usually small teams, that press, press and press some more. After thirty-five minutes the opposition's backcourt is worn to a frazzle. Unfortunately for them their are still five minutes to play. Get the picture!

When a coach assembles a group of bangers with some quickness or a quick squad with size he's got a championship. It's that simple or that hard. That's why tall, quick high school seniors drive cameroes.

For the 1982-83 season Trinity head coach Stan Ogradnik has the option of putting a team on the floor that fits either description. Hamlet said it best actually, "there's the rub."

No one is more aware of that fact than Ogradnik. He hopes that Trinity's versatility will allow the Bants to control the tempo of most games.

"Against a team we think we can't dominate physically up front, we'll want to have a little bit more control of the ball," explained Ogradnik. "In that situation the three guards would play."

The three guards represent most of Trinity's experience from a year ago. They account for two-thirds of the returning offense.

Leading the triumverate is Jim Bates. The junior wing averaged 13.4 points per game last season and was in the top three of every major offensive category, leading the Bants in field goals, steals, and points.

"Jim is so solid all around," says Ogradnik. "He's a complete player. Jim can score from outside and move inside. When we play the three guards together

he'll be the person who moves upfront."

Alongside Bates in the backcourt will be co-captains David Wynter and Pat Sclafani.

"Wynter's role will be a vital one because we don't have all the team quickness in the world," notes Ogradnik. "He's probably our best defensive player and he gives us the ability to break a game open."

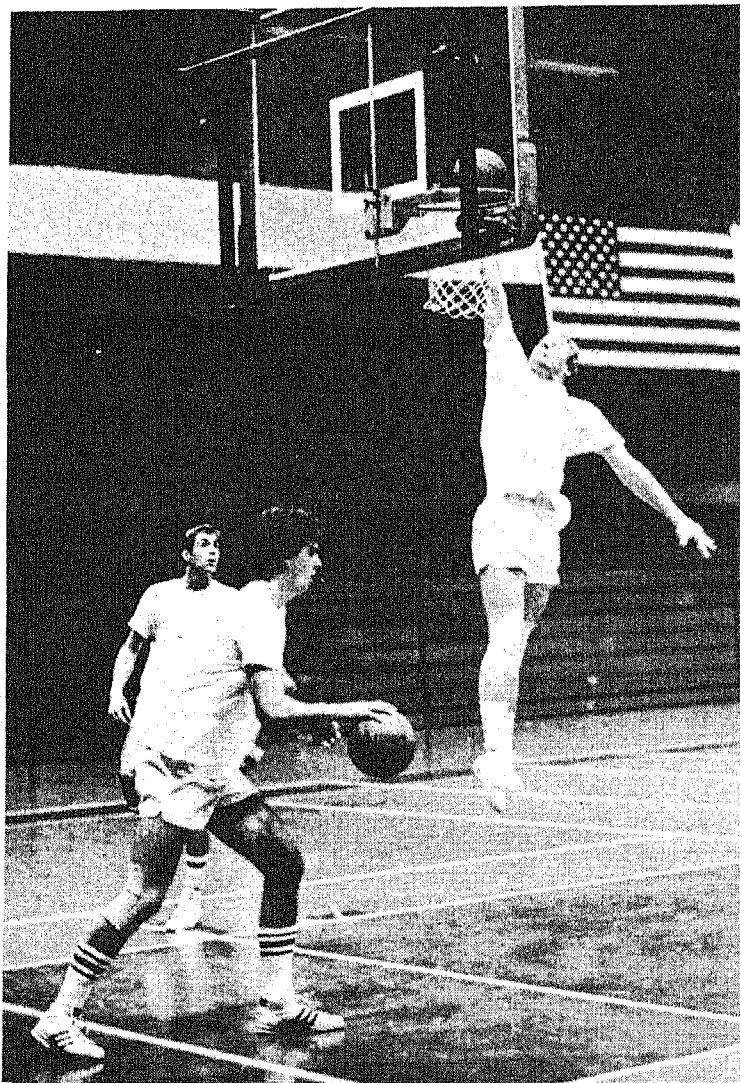
Sclafani, who was hurt much of last season, is the only pure point guard on the team. He will step in to John Meany's shoes at that position a good deal of the time.

In almost the same breath that he speaks of using three guards, Ogradnik speaks of a different use of personel.

"I like the idea that we can play three aggressive people up front. The underlying threat that seems to run through all our forwards is that they all want to rebound, bang, and play tough inside defense. That pleases me because that is the style I've been used to coaching."

The centers and forwards who will be called on in the frontcourt fall neatly into two groups of

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Jim Bates goes up for a basket during pre-season practice. Bates is the leading returning scorer (13.4 p.p.g.).

photo by Leslie Smith

Dunham Thrilled With Hockey Outlook; Solik Back As Goalie

by Marc Esterman

His demeanor exudes experience and expertise, his voice a tone of optimism and confidence. When you talk with John Dunham, head coach of the Bantams' varsity hockey team, about the upcoming season, you get the impression that something exciting is about to unfold over the course of the 20-game schedule.

A 12-year veteran coach of Trinity varsity hockey, Dunham, who took his club to the Division III finals in 1978 and 1979, feels that the pleasant blend of depth, seasoned players, and freshmen, will be the formula for winning in 82-83.

"Potentially, this team could be the best I've coached because of

its vast depth. It's a team of workers and hard-nosed kids that just has to get over the hump that it couldn't surmount last year," noted Dunham.

The Bantams have failed to notch a better than .500 season since reaching the finals three years ago; however, the team has been improving. Trinity followed up a 7-14 record in 1980 with a 10-10-1 mark last year, earning themselves sixth place in Division III, two games away from a playoff berth. And this season there seems to be an optimistic outlook pervading the practice sessions that success is not too far off.

"The kids are making a definite commitment to winning because

they see that they actually have the potential to succeed," explained the coach.

This confidence is attributable to several factors, most notably the increased depth resulting from a group of eight players that could get the nod for fourth line honors. The heavy competition has resulted in greater intensity and should improve everyone's games in the future.

"We're faced with a very competitive situation this year where everyone is being pushed," reasoned Dunham. "Improvement, individual effort, and injuries will determine the makeup of the fourth, fifth, and sixth lines."

The top line figures to feature sophomore Barney Corning at center with Reed Whitmore and

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Defending NIAC Champs Look To Repeat In 1983

To say that the Trinity Women's Basketball Team had a winning season last year would be an understatement. The team compiled a 15-6 record and won the NIAC tournament. The goal which coach Karen Erlandson wants her team to achieve this season is "to have a better record than last year; however, this may be hard because three more teams have been added to the schedule."

The 1982-83 team is composed of twelve players; no one was cut. Last year's team did not have any seniors and this years team has only one, Terrie Johnson (3.7 points per game). Missing, however, from last year's team is Chris Lofgren (15.5 p.p.g.) who is spending her junior year abroad. Also, junior Leslie Wicks (2.8 p.p.g.) is spending her first

Sophomores To Key Squash

by Tom Price

Take a squash team that was ranked number five in the nation last year, consider the fact that most of last year's best players are returning, and add to that a returning All-American, and you've got a squash team whose season should be anything but flat.

Bill Doyle, an All-American returning for just his sophomore year, will most likely lead the Bantams as they hope to improve upon an already high national ranking.

Sophomores seem to be the key to the team's fortunes this year. Seven of Trinity's top ten squash players are only in their sophomore year. Look for excitement and success to abound the next couple of years at Trinity.

New coach David Miller will lead a team whose real goal lies in just improving from the year before. While that being a seemingly tough task, he remains confident.

"We should do better than last year. In order to make our season better, we have to beat the teams which we lost to last year, mainly Tufts and Williams. All I want is to have everybody play to their potential," he said.

While the future for Trinity squash is certainly bright, Miller has his eyes firmly set on the present. "I don't believe in waiting for next year. We have the players to go a long way now."

Last year's squash squad finished with a very credible 12-4 record. Trinity's other two defeats came at the hands of Princeton and Yale who are perennial squash powerhouses. The Bants will take on these foes again this year as well as Harvard, who in Miller's words, "loses a national championship every now and then."

Practices opened November 1 for the team, and Miller had nothing but positive things to say about his team. "The players are all very dedicated and hard working. They have many diverse strengths, and most of all, they simply love to play the game."

From the way it looks, one coach David Miller picked the right time to come to Trinity squash.



Last season the Trinity Women's Basketball Team went 15-6. Here the squad prepares for the 82-83 season.

photo by Leslie Smith

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